

A

S&H Form: PTO/SB/05 (12/97)

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 826.1603/JDH

First Named Inventor or Application Identifier:

Eishi MORIMATSU, et al.

Express Mail Label No.

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

ADDRESS TO: **Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 20231**

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form
2. ☒ Specification, Claims & Abstract [Total Pages: 75]
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets: 27]
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration [Total Pages: 4]
 - a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
 - b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
 - i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
5. ☐ Incorporation by Reference (usable if Box 4b is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
 - a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
 - b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
 - c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

 jc564 U.S. PTO
 09/558070
 04/26/00
ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☒ Power of Attorney
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized)
14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application, status still proper and desired.
15. ☒ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☐ Other:

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: ____/____**18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**
 STAAS & HALSEY LLP
 Attn: James D. Halsey, Jr.
 700 Eleventh Street, N.W., Suite 500
 Washington, DC 20001

 Telephone: (202) 434-1500
 Facsimile: (202) 434-1501

APPLICATION FOR
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT
SPECIFICATION

Inventor(s): Eishi MORIMATSU, Akira NAKAGAWA,
Atsushi ICHIKI, Takashi ITOH and
Taizo ANAN

Title of the Invention: ENCODER AND DECODER FOR MOVING
PICTURE

ENCODER AND DECODER FOR MOVING PICTURE**Background of the Invention****Field of the Invention**

5 The present invention relates to an encoder and
a decoder for moving picture, and more specifically
to a hybrid-type moving picture coding system for
performing a motion compensating process and an
orthogonal transforming process for each block
10 obtained by dividing an input image into a plurality
of blocks.

Description of the Related Art

 Since the volume of moving picture data is
15 normally large, a coding process is performed to
compress the data when it is transmitted from a
transmission device to a reception device, or when it
is stored in a storage device.

 FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a conventional
20 encoder. FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a conventional
decoder for decoding moving picture data coded by the
encoder shown in FIG. 1. In this example, the hybrid
coding system realized by combining a motion
compensation inter-frame predicting process and an
25 orthogonal transforming process is explained as

follows.

An encoder 500 divides an input image into a plurality of blocks (each block comprises L rows x M columns) for each frame, and performs a coding process on each block. That is, the encoder 500 first generates a predicted image for each block, and computes difference data between the predicted image and an actually input image (target image). Then, it performs an orthogonal transforming process, a quantizing process, and an entropy coding process on the difference data, and outputs resultant data. At this time, a prediction parameter (a motion vector in this example) is also output.

An orthogonal transform unit 501 orthogonally transforms given data. An orthogonal transforming process can be, for example, DCT (discrete cosine transform). A quantization unit 502 quantizes an output of the orthogonal transform unit 501. An inverse quantization unit 503, an inverse orthogonal transform unit 504, and a decoded image generation unit 505 are provided to generate an image which is the same as that to be regenerated by a decoder 600 shown in FIG. 2. The image generated through these units is stored in a decoded image storage unit 506.

A prediction parameter computation unit 507

computes a parameter (a motion vector in this example) for prediction of an image based on the image stored in the decoded image storage unit 506 and a newly input image, and determines whether an inter-frame coding process is to be performed, or an intra-frame coding process is to be performed. A predicted image generation unit 508 generates a predicted image based on the image stored in the decoded image storage unit 506, and the motion vector computed by the prediction parameter computation unit 507. That is, based on an image in a frame at a timing, the predicted image generation unit 508 predicts an image in a frame at the next timing, and outputs the predicted image. The predicted image is to be generated also in a decoder.

A selection unit 509 switches data to be selected at an instruction from the prediction parameter computation unit 507. The selection unit 509 selects an output of the predicted image generation unit 508 when an inter-frame coding process is to be performed, and selects '0' when an intra-frame coding process is to be performed.

A prediction error signal generation unit 510 generates a signal indicating an error between an actually input image and an output of the selection unit 509. That is, the prediction error signal

generation unit 510 generates a signal indicating an error between a predicted image in the preceding frame and an input image when the inter-frame coding process is performed. On the other hand, when the intra-frame coding process is performed, since the output of the selection unit 509 is 0, the prediction error signal generation unit 510 outputs a signal indicating the input image as is.

The output signal is a predicted error signal to be transmitted to a decoder. The predicted error signal is encoded by the orthogonal transform unit 501, the quantization unit 502, and an entropy coding unit 511, and is then transmitted to the decoder 600. The motion vector obtained by the prediction parameter computation unit 507 is also transmitted to the decoder 600.

For each block, the decoder 600 decodes the coded data coded by the encoder 500. An entropy decoding unit 601 corresponds to the entropy coding unit 511. In addition, an inverse quantization unit 602, an inverse orthogonal transform unit 603, a decoded image generation unit 604, a decoded image storage unit 605, a predicted image generation unit 606, and a selection unit 607 are respectively the same as the inverse quantization unit 503, the inverse orthogonal

transform unit 504, the decoded image generation unit 505, the decoded image storage unit 506, the predicted image generation unit 508, and the selection unit 509 provided in the encoder 500. Therefore, an output of the decoded image generation unit 604 is an image to be regenerated. The predicted image generation unit 606 generates a predicted image using a motion vector transmitted from the encoder 500.

Thus, in the inter-frame prediction coding method, the prediction data for each block in a target frame is generated using the data in the previously transmitted frame, and the coding process is performed using the prediction data. Here, since the moving picture data has high correlativity in the time direction, an efficient compressing process can be realized using the above described prediction data. It is well-known that the compression rate by the inter-frame coding process is higher than that by the intra-frame coding process. Especially when moving picture data indicating a scene with a smaller change is coded, the effect of a highly efficient process is apparent.

The above described inter-frame prediction coding method is adopted in the standard systems such as ITU-T H.261, ITU-T H.263, MPEG-1, MPEG-2, MPEG-4, etc.

The above described coding method can also be used in an environment in which transmission errors are easily generated as in the radio communications system. Therefore, the decoder 600 includes the function of concealing errors when it detects the errors.

That is, when an error detection unit 608 detects an error, it notifies an error concealment unit 610 of a block in which the error has been detected. On the other hand, an error concealment image generation unit 609 extracts an image in the corresponding block in the previous frame from the decoded image storage unit 605. When the error concealment unit 610 receives the notification from the error detection unit 608, it replaces the image in the block in which the error has been detected with the image extracted by the error concealment image generation unit 609.

Thus, when a transmission error occurs, the decoder 600 conceals the error using the data in the previous frame.

However, when an error occurs in the initial frame (the first frame, or the leading frame) of moving picture, the above described concealing process cannot be performed because the decoder 600 does not have the 'data in the previous frame'. In this case,

the decoder 600 cannot sufficiently conceal the error, and the regenerated image of the first frame contains a block discontinuous to the adjacent blocks as shown in FIG. 3. That is, the quality of the moving picture is considerably deteriorated.

When image data in a frame is decoded in the inter-frame prediction coding process as described above, the image data in the previous frame is used. That is, the image data decoded at a given timing is used when the subsequent image data is decoded. Therefore, once an error has occurred in the inter-frame prediction coding process, the undesired influence of the error on the image quality is propagated to the subsequent frames.

Therefore, when an error occurs in the first frame of moving picture and the error cannot be appropriately concealed in the conventional coding system, the undesired influence of the error on the quality of an image is propagated to the subsequent frames. That is, when an error occurs in the first frame, it takes a long time to obtain an acceptable image even if no errors occur in the subsequent frames.

The above described problem does not occur only in the first frame of moving picture. For example,

assuming that an error occurs in a frame immediately after the moving picture has changed from a certain scene to quite a different scene, a similar problem occurs because the decoder does not contain effective
5 'data in the previous frame' to conceal the error.

Thus, if an error occurs in the first frame of moving picture or in a frame immediately after a scene changes into another scene in the conventional decoding system, it takes a long time to obtain an
10 acceptable image.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention aims at providing an encoder and a decoder capable of immediately obtaining
15 an excellent image even when a transmission error occurs in moving picture data.

The encoder according to the present invention has the configuration in which an image in each frame of moving picture is divided into a plurality of
20 blocks and a coding process is performed on each block. The encoder includes a coding unit for performing an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on given data; and an information amount reduction unit for reducing the amount of
25 information about given data. The intra-frame coding

process is performed by the coding unit on each block in a plurality of consecutive frames containing the first frame, and the information amount reduction unit reduces the amount of information about the data coded by the coding unit. The coding unit adaptively performs the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process on each block in the frames subsequent to the above described plurality of frames.

With the configuration above, the intra-frame coding process is performed on a plurality of consecutive frames containing the first frame of the moving picture. The resultant information amount of the intra-frame coding process is normally larger than that of the inter-frame coding process. Therefore, the information amount reduction unit reduces the amount of information about data to be coded in the frame in which the intra-frame coding process is forcibly performed. For example, the information amount reduction unit reduces the amount of information per frame obtained in the intra-frame coding process down to the amount of information which would be obtained in the inter-frame coding process. As a result, even a frame on which the intra-frame coding process is forcibly performed does not require an increased amount of actually transmitted

information about data.

In the above described encoder, a detection unit for detecting a discontinuous point in input moving picture can also be provided to perform the intra-frame coding process by the coding unit on each block in a plurality of consecutive frames containing a frame immediately after the discontinuous point is detected by the detection unit, and to reduce by the information amount reduction unit the amount of information about data to be coded by the coding unit. If the above described configuration is adopted, the operation performed on the first frame can also be performed on the frame immediately after a scene change in moving picture.

The information amount reduction unit reduces the amount of information about data by, for example, reducing the spatial resolution of an image. Described below are examples of methods of reducing the spatial resolution of an image. (1) Only direct current elements in the frequency elements after the orthogonal transforming process are transmitted. (2) An input image is down-sampled.

The encoder according to the present invention can include, in addition to the above described configuration, an information amount adjustment unit

for stepwise increasing the amount of information of each block from the state in which the amount of information is reduced by the information amount reduction unit.

5 With this configuration, an image is smoothly changed when the period of the above described forcible intra-frame coding process is switched into the period of adaptively selecting the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process.

10 The decoder for decoding the data coded by the encoder includes an error detection unit for detecting a transmission error for each block or for a plurality of blocks; and a concealment unit for, when the error detection unit detects an error in the first frame, 15 concealing the error using an image of another block in the first frame, and for concealing the error using the image in the frame prior to the frame in which the error has been detected when the error has been detected in the subsequent frame.

20 In the decoder, when an error is detected in a frame, the error is basically concealed using the image in the previous frame. The intra-frame coding process is performed in the image data in a plurality of consecutive frames containing the first frame. 25 Therefore, in those plurality of frames, the influence

of an error is propagated to the subsequent frames only when the error continuously occurs in a block at the same position in each frame. However, there is a small possibility that an error continuously occurs in a block at the same position in each frame. Therefore, although an error occurs in the first frame, the deterioration of the quality of an image caused by the error can be quickly reduced in the subsequent frames.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of the conventional encoder;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the conventional decoder for decoding the moving picture data coded by the encoder shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 shows the problem with the conventional technology;

FIG. 4 shows the configuration of the communications system in which the encoder and the decoder according to an embodiment of the present invention are used;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of the encoder according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 shows an operation of the information

amount adjustment unit;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of the decoder for decoding the data coded by the encoder shown in FIG. 5;

5 FIG. 8 shows the concealing process performed when an error is detected in the first frame;

FIG. 9 shows the concealing process performed when an error is detected in the second and subsequent frames;

10 FIG. 10 shows the effect according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 shows a practical example of the encoder according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 12 shows an example of the control signals used by the encoder;

FIG. 13 shows an embodiment of the control circuit;

FIG. 14 shows the output of a DCT;

20 FIG. 15 shows the operation of the frequency control circuit;

FIG. 16A shows an example of the method of realizing the frequency limit circuit;

FIG. 16B shows the order of scanning the 8 x 8 DCT coefficients;

25 FIG. 17 shows a practical example of the decoder

according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 18 shows an example of the control signal used by the decoder;

FIG. 19 is a block diagram of the encoder
5 according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 20 is a block diagram of the encoder according to another embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 21 shows a practical embodiment of the encoder shown in FIG. 19 or FIG. 20;

FIGS. 22A and 22B show examples of control signals used by the encoder;

FIG. 23 shows a down-sampling method;

15 FIG. 24 shows switching of scenes in moving picture;

FIG. 25 is a block diagram of the encoder according to another embodiment of the present invention;

20 FIG. 26 shows a practical example of the encoder shown in FIG. 25; and

FIG. 27 is a block diagram of the decoder according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Embodiments of the present invention are described below by referring to the attached drawings.

FIG. 4 shows the configuration of the communications system in which the encoder and the decoder according to an embodiment of the present invention are used. In this embodiment, moving picture data is transmitted from a terminal 10 to a terminal 20.

The terminal 10 comprises an encoder 11 for encoding moving picture data to be transmitted; a modulator 12 for modulating the coded data; and a transmitter 13 for transmitting the modulated data to a network. A modulation system is not limited, and a network can be either a public network or a private network such as a LAN. In addition, a transmission line can be a radio line, an optical fiber, or a metallic cable. On the other hand, the terminal 20 comprises a receiver 21 for receiving a signal from a network; a demodulator 22 for demodulating a received signal; and a decoder 23 for decoding the demodulated data and regenerating an image. With the configuration, the encoder according to an embodiment of the present invention corresponds to the encoder 11 provided in the terminal 10, and the decoder

according to an embodiment of the present invention corresponds to the decoder 23 provided in the terminal 20.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of the encoder according to an embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 5, unit numbers also shown in FIG. 1 indicate identical units.

The basic configuration of an encoder 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention is the same as the configuration of the encoder 500 shown in FIG. 1. That is, the encoder 100 divides each frame image of moving picture into a plurality of blocks, and adaptively performs the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process on each block.

The encoder 100 can be realized by providing for the existing encoder 500 shown in FIG. 1 a frame number count unit 101, a selection unit 102, an information amount reduction unit 103, and an information amount adjustment unit 104.

The frame number count unit 101 comprises a counter for counting the number of frames input to the encoder 100, or the number of frames coded by the encoder 100. The frame number count unit 101 starts counting frames from the initial frame (first frame

or leading frame). When it counts a predetermined number, it notifies the selection unit 102, the information amount reduction unit 103, and the information amount adjustment unit 104 of the counting result.

The selection unit 102 selects the 'intra-frame coding process' or the 'adaptive coding process' according to the notification from the frame number count unit 101. Actually, before receiving the notification from the frame number count unit 101, the selection unit 102 selects '0' to perform the intra-frame coding process by the encoder 100. After receiving the notification, the selection unit 102 selects the output of the selection unit 509 to perform the adaptive coding process by the encoder 100. The 'adaptive coding process' is a process for determining a coding method (the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process) for each frame based on the image prediction error.

With the configuration, the encoder 100 performs the intra-frame coding process on a predetermined number of consecutive frames containing the initial frame of moving picture, and then performs the adaptive coding process.

When the adaptive coding process is performed,

the intra-frame coding process and the inter-frame coding process can be selectively performed. Therefore, the average amount of information per frame is smaller than in the period in which the intra-frame coding process is continuously performed. That is, in the period in which the intra-frame coding process is continuously performed, the average amount of information to be transmitted per frame is larger than in the period in which the adaptive coding process is performed. The encoder 100 forcibly performs the intra-frame coding process on a predetermined number of consecutive frames containing the initial frame of moving picture. Therefore, the encoder 100 is provided with the information amount reduction unit 103 to avoid an increased amount of information about data to be transmitted when the transmission of image data is started.

Upon receipt of the output data from the orthogonal transform unit 501, the information amount reduction unit 103 reduces the amount of information about the data as necessary. Practically, the information amount reduction unit 103 reduces the amount of information about data before receiving a notification from the frame number count unit 101, and stops the process of reducing the amount of

information about data after receiving the notification. That is, the information amount reduction unit 103 reduces the amount of information about output data only for the number of predetermined consecutive frames containing the first frame of moving picture.

The data input to the information amount reduction unit 103 is image data (or predicted image error data). The information amount reduction unit 103 reduces the amount of information about the input data by lowering the spatial resolution of the image. The method of lowering the spatial resolution of an image is described later.

The information amount adjustment unit 104 adjusts the amount of information about data to be output according to the notification from the frame number count unit 101. Practically, the information amount adjustment unit 104 does not function before it receives a notification from the frame number count unit 101, but stepwise increases the amount of information about data to be output from the state in which the amount of information is reduced by the information amount reduction unit 103 after receiving the notification. The information amount adjustment unit 104 adjusts the amount of information about data

by changing the spatial resolution of an image.

Described below is the operation of the encoder 100. The encoder 100 receives moving picture data for each frame. The encoder 100 codes image data for each block obtained by dividing an image of each frame into a plurality of blocks. The operation is described in the following order (1) through (3), where $1 < N < M$.

- (1) First through (N-1)th frame: forcible intra-frame coding process and low resolution
- (2) N-th through M-th frame: intra-frame/inter-frame adaptive coding process, and stepwise increase of resolution
- (3) M-th and following frames: intra-frame/inter-frame adaptive coding process

When the image data in the first frame of the moving picture data is input, the selection unit 102 selects and outputs '0'. As a result, the prediction error signal generation unit 510 provides the input image data as is for the orthogonal transform unit 501. That is, for the image data in the first frame, the intra-frame coding process is performed by the orthogonal transform unit 501 and the quantization unit 502.

In this coding process, the information amount reduction unit 103 reduces the amount of information

about the data received from the orthogonal transform unit 501 by lowering the spatial resolution of an image. At this time, the information amount adjustment unit 104 does not function.

5 The inverse quantization unit 503, the inverse orthogonal transform unit 504, and the decoded image generation unit 505 generates a decoded image to be obtained by the reception device. The decoded image is stored in the decoded image storage unit 506. That
10 is, the decoded image in the first frame is stored in the decoded image storage unit 506.

 When the image data in the second frame is input, the selection unit 102 selects and outputs '0' as in the case where the image data in the first frame is
15 input. As a result, the intra-frame coding process is performed on the image data in the second frame by the orthogonal transform unit 501 and the quantization unit 502. In addition, the information amount reduction unit 103 reduces the amount of information
20 about given data as in the case where the image data in the first frame is input.

 When the image data in the second frame is input, the prediction parameter computation unit 507 computes the parameter (containing a motion vector) for
25 prediction of a target image from the past image.

Practically, the prediction parameter computation unit 507 computes a prediction parameter by comparing the decoded image in the first frame stored in the decoded image storage unit 506 with the newly input image in the second frame. The computation result is provided for the predicted image generation unit 508 and the selection unit 509, and is transmitted to the decoder.

The predicted image generation unit 508 generates a predicted image in the second frame based on the decoded image in the first frame stored in the decoded image storage unit 506 and the prediction parameter provided from the prediction parameter computation unit 507. Then, the selection unit 509 selects and outputs the predicted image generation unit 508 or '0' based on the prediction parameter provided by the prediction parameter computation unit 507. However, when the image data in the second frame is input, the selection unit 102 selects '0', thereby discarding the output of the selection unit 509 without using the output.

Afterwards, the encoder 100 performs the process similar to the process performed when the image data in the second frame is input each time the image data in the third through the (N-1)th frames is input. That is, the intra-frame coding process is performed

on the image data in the first through the (N-1)th.
At this time, the amount of information about data to
be coded is reduced.

When the image data in the N-th frame is input,
5 the frame number count unit 101 notifies the selection
unit 102, the information amount reduction unit 103,
and the information amount adjustment unit 104 of the
input.

Upon receipt of the notification from the frame
10 number count unit 101, the selection unit 102 selects
the output of the selection unit 509. That is, when
the image data in the N-th or subsequent frame is
input, the predicted image generated by the predicted
image generation unit 508 or '0' is adaptively
15 selected and provided for the prediction error signal
generation unit 510. The method of generating a
predicted image is the same as the method used when
the image data in the first through the (N-1)th frames
is input.

20 When '0' is input, the prediction error signal
generation unit 510 outputs an input image as is. In
this case, the orthogonal transform unit 501 and the
quantization unit 502 perform the intra-frame coding
process on the image data as on the image data in the
25 first through the (N-1)th frames. On the other hand,

when a predicted image generated by the predicted image generation unit 508 is input, the prediction error signal generation unit 510 outputs an error between the input image and the predicted image. In
5 this case, the orthogonal transform unit 501 and the quantization unit 502 perform the inter-frame coding process on the image data. Thus, when the image data in the N-th and the subsequent frames is input, the image data is coded in the method adaptively
10 determined according to the prediction parameter computed by the prediction parameter computation unit 507.

Upon receipt of the notification from the frame number count unit 101, the information amount
15 reduction unit 103 stops the process of reducing the amount of information about data. On the other hand, upon receipt of the notification, the information amount adjustment unit 104 stepwise increases the amount of information about the data to be provided
20 for the quantization unit 502 from the amount of information reduced by the information amount reduction unit 103 to the amount of information about the output data of the orthogonal transform unit 501 until the M-th frame is input as shown in FIG. 6.

25 Thus, the encoder 100 performs the intra-frame

coding process on the image data in the first through the (N-1)th frames of moving picture, and performs the adaptive coding process on the image data in the subsequent frames. The encoder 100 then outputs the coded data coded in the above described method, the information about the coding method (intra-frame coding process/inter-frame coding process), and a prediction parameter for each frame. The method of generating and transmitting the information about the coding method and the prediction parameter belongs to the conventional technology. Therefore, the detailed explanation is omitted here.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of the decoder for decoding the data coded by the encoder shown in FIG. 5. The unit numbers shown in both FIGS. 7 and 2 indicate identical units.

A decoder 200 is realized by providing a frame number count unit 201 for the decoder 600 shown in FIG. 2, and replacing the error concealment image generation unit 609 provided in the decoder 600 with an error concealment image generation unit 202.

The frame number count unit 201 counts the number of frames to be decoded by the decoder 200. Practically, the frame number count unit 201 counts frames starting with the first frame of moving

picture. When the count value reaches a predetermined value, it notifies the error concealment image generation unit 202 of the count result.

According to the notification from the frame number count unit 201, the error concealment image generation unit 202 extracts an error concealment image from the decoded image storage unit 605 for each block when an error is detected, and provides it for the error concealment unit 610. The error detection unit 608 detects a transmission error for each block or in plural block units as a coding unit. The error detecting method can be based on an existing technology.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the frame number count unit 201 issues a notification to the error concealment image generation unit 202 when the image data in the second frame is input. Before receiving the notification, the error concealment image generation unit 202 extracts, for each block, image data in one or more blocks in the frame containing a target block and adjacent to the target block from the decoded image storage unit 605, and generates an error concealment image based on the extracted image data. After receiving the notification, the error concealment image generation

unit 202 extracts, for each block, image data in one or more blocks in the frame before the frame containing a target block and at the same position in a frame as the target block or in the vicinity of the position of the target block, and outputs the extracted image data as an error concealment image. The error concealment unit 610 conceals an error using an image provided by the error concealment image generation unit 202.

Described below is the operation of the decoder 200 with the above described configuration. The information about coded data and a coding method (hereinafter referred to as coding method information) and a prediction parameter are input to the decoder 200. The decoder 200 decodes the coded data for each block using the coding method information and the prediction parameter.

When the image data in the first frame of moving picture is input, the entropy decoding process, the inverse quantizing process, and the inverse orthogonal transforming process are performed on the coded data, and the processed data is provided for the decoded image generation unit 604. In addition, the coding method information about the first frame is provided for the selection unit 607. Here, the intra-frame

coding process is performed by the encoder 100 on the image data in the first frame. In this case, the selection unit 607 selects '0' and provides it for the decoded image generation unit 604. Therefore, the
5 decoded image generation unit 604 outputs the transform result obtained by the decoded image generation unit 604 as a regenerated image, and stores the image in the decoded image storage unit 605.

The operation performed when the image data in
10 the second through the (N-1)th frames is input is the same as the operation performed when the image data in the first frame is input. That is, since the intra-frame coding process is performed by the encoder 100 on the image data in the second through the (N-
15 1)th frame, the selection unit 607 selects '0' and provides it for the decoded image generation unit 604. Therefore, the decoded image generation unit 604 generates the image in the corresponding frame without an influence of the past image.

20 The image data in the N-th frame or subsequent frames is coded in the coding method adaptively selected by the encoder 100. The decoder 200 is informed which coding method is used by the encoder 100 according to the coding method information.

25 The selection unit 607 selects '0' when the

coding method information indicates the intra-frame coding process as in the case where the image data in the first through the (N-1)th frame is input. On the other hand, when the coding method information indicates the inter-frame coding process, the selection unit 607 selects a predicted image generated by the predicted image generation unit 606. The predicted image is generated based on the decoded image in the previous frame stored in the decoded image storage unit 605 and the prediction parameter provided by the encoder 100.

When the selection unit 607 selects a predicted image, the decoded image generation unit 604 generates a regenerated image by combining the output of the inverse orthogonal transform unit 603 with the predicted image.

Described below is the error concealing operation when an error occurs. The error concealment image generation unit 202 generates an image for concealment of an error for each block, and provides it for the error concealment unit 610.

When the first frame of moving picture is input, the error concealment image generation unit 202 first extracts the image data in one or more blocks adjacent to a target block in the frame containing the target

block from the decoded image storage unit 605. For example, as shown in FIG. 8, when a block B43 is a target block, the error concealment image generation unit 202 extracts the image data in the blocks B33, B34, and B42 from the decoded image storage unit 605. The image data is coded/decoded in the order of blocks B11, B12, B13, ..., B21, B22, B23, and so forth. That is, when the block B43 is decoded, the blocks B11 thorough B42 have already been decoded and stored in the decoded image storage unit 605. The error concealment image generation unit 202 generates an error concealment image for a target block based on the extracted image data in one or more blocks.

When an error is detected by the error detection unit 608, a block containing the error is reported to the error concealment unit 610. Upon receipt of report, the error concealment unit 610 replaces the image data generated by the decoded image generation unit 604 with an error concealment image generated by the error concealment image generation unit 202. Thus, the error in the target block is concealed.

On the other hand, when the second or the subsequent frames of the moving picture are input, the error concealment image generation unit 202 extracts, for each block, the image data in the block, in the

frame precedent to the frame containing the target block, at the same position in the frame as the target block (or in the vicinal blocks). For example, as shown in FIG. 9, when the block B43 is a target block, the error concealment image generation unit 202 extracts the image data in the block B43 in the previous frame stored in the decoded image storage unit 605. When an error is detected by the error detection unit 608, the error concealment unit 610 replaces the image data generated by the decoded image generation unit 604 with the error concealment image generated by the error concealment image generation unit 202.

As described above, when an error is detected in the first frame, the decoder according to an embodiment of the present invention conceals the error using the image data in another block in the first frame, and conceals an error using the image data in the previous frame when the error is detected in the subsequent frames.

FIG. 10 shows the effect of an embodiment of the present invention. In this example, it is assumed that the communications environment is not good, and errors frequently occur.

When an error occurs in the first frame, the

error is concealed by the error concealment unit 610. However, since the error occurring in the first frame is concealed using the image data in another block in the same frame, there is a possibility that an image
5 in the target block is not serial with images in surrounding blocks.

Then, the second frame is decoded. In this step, it is assumed that no errors have occurred in the second frame.

10 Since the intra-frame coding process is performed on the image data in the second frame, the decoded image in the second frame is not affected by the past frames. That is, there arises no influence of an error occurring in the first frame on the decoded
15 image in the second frame.

Then, the third frame is decoded. In this step, it is assumed that an error has occurred in the third frame.

In this case, the error concealment unit 610
20 extracts the image data in the corresponding block in the second frame, and replaces the image data in the block in which an error has been detected in the third frame with the extracted image data. If the image in the second frame is similar to the image in the third
25 frame, then the image in the target block which would

be obtained if an error did not occur in the third frame should be similar to the corresponding image extracted from the decoded image storage unit 605. Therefore, in this case, after the concealing process, the image in the third frame is good without an erroneous condition. The decoded image storage unit 605 stores the image with the error concealed.

Afterwards, the fourth frame is decoded. In this step, it is assumed that an error has occurred in the fourth frame.

In this case, the error concealment unit 610 conceals the error using the image data in the corresponding block in the third frame. Here, the image in the third frame stored in the decoded image storage unit 605 contains the influence of the error. However, if the block in which the error has occurred in the third frame is different from the block in which the error has occurred in the fourth frame, then the image for concealment of the error occurring in the fourth frame does not contain the influence of the error. Therefore, after the error concealing process, the image in the fourth frame is as good as the image in the third frame without any erroneous condition.

If errors continuously occur in the blocks at the same positions in the consecutive frames, the

influence of the errors is propagated to the subsequent frames. However, there is the smallest possibility that such an erroneous condition occurs.

As describe above, in the system including the
5 encoder and the decoder according to an embodiment of
the present invention, the intra-frame coding process
is performed on a plurality of consecutive frames
containing the first frame of moving picture, and the
image in the previous frame is used in the error
10 concealing process on the second and subsequent frames
in the decoder. As a result, although an error has
occurred in the first frame, the error can be
sufficiently concealed, and the influence of the error
is not propagated to the subsequent frames.

15 FIG. 11 shows a practical example of the encoder
according to an embodiment of the present invention.
An input image is in a CIF (common intermediate
format). Since the configuration and the operation
of the conventional technology have been already
20 described above, they are omitted here.

A control signal generation circuit 111 generates
control signals 1 through 3 shown in FIG. 12 according
to the number of frames counted by a frame number
counter 112. That is, the control signal generation
25 circuit 111 generates an 'intra-frame' signal as a

control signal 1 for each of the first through the (N-1)th frames, and generates an 'adaptive' signal for the subsequent frames. The control signal 1 indicates which is to be performed, the intra-frame coding process or the adaptive coding process. The control signal generation circuit 111 generates an 'limited' signal as a control signal 2 for each of the first through the M-th frames, and generates a 'no limit' signal for the subsequent frames. The control signal 2 indicates whether or not the AC element is limited for the output of the DCT. Furthermore, the control signal generation circuit 111 generates a '1' signal as a control signal 3 for each of the first through the N-th frames, and sequentially generates '2' through '8' signals for each of the (N+1)th through the M-th frames. The control signal 3 is effective only when the control signal 2 is 'limited', and indicates the range of the frequency elements to be transmitted.

FIG. 13 shows an embodiment of the control signal generation circuit 111. Memory (ROM) 301 stores the information shown in FIG. 12. The control signals 1 through 3 are 1-bit or plural-bit information, and are stored using addresses as keys uniquely determined for the count value of the frame number counter 112.

In addition, when the count value is larger than $M + 1$, the control signals 1 through 3 are the same as those in the case where the count value is 'M+1'. Therefore, a limiter 302 is provided, and when the
5 count value is larger than 'M+1', the value is transformed into 'M+1'.

Back in FIG. 11, a switch 113 selects '0' or predicted image according to the control signal 1. That is, the switch 113 selects '0' when the control
10 signal 1 indicates 'intra-frame', and selects a predicted image when the signal indicates 'adaptive'. When the switch 113 selects '0', the intra-frame coding process is performed, and when it selects a predicted image, the adaptive coding process is
15 performed. This method is basically the same as the method described above by referring to FIG. 5.

A switch 114 selects an output of a DCT 115 or an output of a frequency limit circuit 116 according to the control signal 2. That is, the switch 114
20 selects an output of the frequency limit circuit 116 when the control signal 2 indicates 'limited', and selects an output of the DCT 115 when the signal indicates 'no limit'.

The DCT 115 performs a DCT operation on 8x8 pixel
25 image data. The output of the DCT 115 comprises a

coefficient obtained for each frequency element. As it is well-known, a coefficient A is a coefficient of a direct current element.

5 The frequency limit circuit 116 corresponds to the information amount reduction unit 103 and the information amount adjustment unit 104 shown in FIG. 5, and removes a predetermined frequency element from the output of the DCT 115 according to the control signal 3.

10 FIG. 15 shows the operation of the frequency limit circuit 116. In this step, a frequency element to be transmitted is indicated by a mark "●", and a frequency element not to be transmitted is indicated by a mark "○".

15 When the control signal 3 indicates '1', the frequency limit circuit 116 outputs only a coefficient of a direct current element in the coefficients obtained from the DCT 115. In this case, the coefficients other than the direct current element can be replaced with, for example, '0'. If the control
20 signal 3 indicates '2', the frequency limit circuit 116 outputs only four coefficients of lower frequencies in the coefficients obtained from the DCT 115. Similarly, the frequency limit circuit 116
25 sequentially outputs a predetermined number of

coefficients in order from the lowest frequency. In this case, a coefficient which is not output is replaced with '0'.

FIG. 16A shows an example of a method for realizing a frequency limit circuit. The 8x8 DCT coefficients are input in the order shown in FIG. 16B and provided for a switch 311. The switch 311 is controlled according to the information stored in memory (ROM) 312.

The memory 312 stores the information for realizing each operation shown in FIG. 15 using the value (1 through 8) of the control signal 3 as a key. For example, the memory 312 stores '1000...' for transmission of only the coefficients of direct current elements for 'the control signal 3 = 1'. In addition, for the 'control signal 3 = 2', the memory 312 stores '11101000....' for transmission of only the coefficients represented as '0', '1', '2', and '4' shown in FIG. 16B. Thus, the memory 312 stores the information indicating whether or not each of 64 coefficients is to be transmitted. A counter 313 generates a signal for sequentially reading information in a bit unit from the memory 312, when the control signal 3 is received.

The switch 311 selects coefficient data of the

DCT when it receives '1' from the memory 312, and selects '0' when it receives '0'. Thus, only predetermined coefficients are transmitted, and the other coefficients are replaced with '0'.

5 Described below is the operation of the encoder. During the period in which the count value of the frame number counter 112 is 1 through N-1, the control signal 1 indicates 'intra-frame'. In addition, the control signal 2 indicates 'limited', and the control
10 signal 3 indicates '1'. Therefore, the intra-frame coding process is forcibly performed on the first N-1 consecutive frames immediately after the start of the communications. In addition, the spatial resolution of an image is lowered by transmitting only the direct
15 current elements DCT coefficients.

In the period in which the count value of the frame number counter 112 is N through M, the control signal 1 is switched into 'adaptive', the adaptive coding process is performed. On the other hand, the
20 control signal 2 remains 'limited', and the control signal 3 increases by 1 for each of the frames '2' through '8'. Therefore, the higher limit of the frequency of the AC element of a DCT coefficient stepwise increases.

25 Thus, the encoder according to an embodiment of

the present invention performs the intra-frame coding process on a plurality of consecutive frames containing the first frame of moving picture. This causes the amount of information about data to be transmitted to be increased. However, since the AC elements of an output of the DCT is removed for the above described plural frames, and only the direct current element is transmitted, the amount of information of the data to be transmitted is reduced. That is, although the intra-frame coding process is performed on a plurality of consecutive frames containing the first frame, the amount of information about the data to be actually transmitted does not increase. Therefore, no transmission delay is caused by introducing the method according to an embodiment of the present invention.

When an image data coding method is switched from a forcible intra-frame coding process to an adaptive coding process, the resolution of an image is stepwise raised, thereby smoothly changing a regenerated image.

FIG. 17 shows a practical embodiment of the decoder according to an embodiment of the present invention. Since the configuration and the operation of the conventional technology have been described above by referring to FIG. 7, the detailed explanation

is omitted here.

The decoder 200 decodes the data coded by the encoder 100. The amount of information about the image data in a predetermined number of consecutive frames containing the first frame is reduced as shown in FIG. 15. That is, the decoder 200 decodes the coded data whose amount of information has been reduced by the frequency limit circuit 116.

However, the format of the coded data whose amount of information has been reduced by the frequency limit circuit 116 is the same as the format of common image data although the spatial resolution of an image is lower. Therefore, the decoder 200 can decode the image data in the same method as for common image data. In other words, the decoder 200 can decode the data encoded by the encoder 100 without providing new function with the conventional decoder.

A control signal generation circuit 211 generates a control signal shown in FIG. 18 according to the number of frames counted by a frame number counter 212. That is, the control signal generation circuit 211 generates a 'generating a concealment image from the current image' signal as a control signal for the first frame, and generates a 'generating a concealment image from the previous image' signal as a control

signal for the subsequent frames. When the control signal indicates 'generating a concealment image from the current image,' a switch 213 selects an image generated by a concealment image generator 214. When
5 the control signal indicates 'generating a concealment image from the previous image,' the switch 213 selects an image generated by a concealment image generator 215.

The concealment image generator 214 generates a
10 concealment image from the image data in the current frame stored in frame memory 216. This method has been described above by referring to FIG. 8. The frame memory 216 corresponds to the decoded image storage unit 605 shown in FIG. 7, and stores an image
15 generated by the decoded image generation unit 604 (or an image obtained after an error has been concealed by the error concealment unit 610). On the other hand, the concealment image generator 215 generates a concealment image from the image data in the
20 previous frame stored in the frame memory 216. The method has already been described above by referring to FIG. 9.

Therefore, when the first frame is input, a concealment image generated from the decoded image in
25 the first frame is provided for the error concealment

unit 610. Afterwards, a concealment image generated from the image data in the frame immediately before the current frame is provided for the error concealment unit 610. Then, the error concealment unit 610 conceals an error using the provided concealment image when the error is detected.

FIG. 19 is a block diagram of the encoder according to another embodiment of the present invention. In the encoder shown in FIG. 5, the information amount reduction unit 103 is provided in the stage after the orthogonal transform unit 501. However, in the encoder shown in FIG. 19, an information amount reduction unit 121 is provided in the stage before the orthogonal transform unit 501. By providing the information amount reduction unit 121, an information amount increase unit 122 is provided at the stage after the inverse orthogonal transform unit 504. The information amount reduction unit 121 and the information amount increase unit 122 basically perform opposite processes to each other. The operations of the information amount reduction unit 121 and the information amount increase unit 122 are described later.

FIG. 20 is a block diagram of the encoder according to a further embodiment of the present

invention. The encoder has a configuration obtained by combining the configuration shown in FIG. 11 and the configuration shown in FIG. 19, and comprises two information amount reduction units 103 and 121.

5 FIG. 21 shows a practical embodiment of the encoder shown in FIG. 19 or 20. The encoder receives 16 x 16 pixel image data. Since the configuration and the operation of the conventional technology have been described above by referring to FIG. 5, the detailed
10 explanation is omitted here.

 A control signal generator 131 generates control signals 1 through 4 shown in FIG. 22A or 22B according to the number of frames counted by the frame number counter 112. When the control signals shown in FIG.
15 22A is generated, the encoder shown in FIG. 19 is realized. When the control signals shown in FIG. 22B is generated, the encoder shown in FIG. 20 is realized.

 The control signals 1 through 3 are the same as
20 the signals used in the encoder shown in FIG. 11. However, when the encoder shown in FIG. 19 is realized, the control signal 3 is not used for the first through the (N-1)th frames. When the control signal 3 is not used, the frequency limit circuit 116
25 provides the output of the DCT 115 as is for the

quantization unit 502.

The control signal 4 indicates whether or not a down-sampling process and a corresponding up-sampling process are to be performed. The control signal generation 131 generates a 'sampling' signal as the control signal 4 for each of the first through the (N-1)th frames, and generates a 'no sampling' signal for the subsequent frames.

When the control signal 4 indicates 'sampling', a switch 132 selects an output of a down-sampling circuit 133. When the control signal 4 indicates 'no sampling', it selects an output of the prediction error signal generation unit 510. That is, the encoder shown in FIG. 21 performs a down-sampling process on the image data in each of the first through the (N-1)th frames. Similarly, upon receipt of a 'sampling' signal as a control signal 4, the switch 134 selects an output of an up-sampling circuit 135. Upon receipt of a 'no sampling' signal, it selects an output of the IDCT.

16 x 16 pixel image data is input to the down-sampling circuit 133. The down-sampling circuit 133 is a low-pass filter, and performs the down-sampling process on the image data. The down-sampling process refers to a process of reducing the number of pixels.

In this embodiment, the number of pixels is reduced into half in the horizontal and vertical directions. That is, upon receipt of 16 x 16 pixel image data, the down-sampling circuit 133 generates 8 x 8 pixel image data in the down-sampling process, and outputs the data.

FIG. 23 shows the down-sampling process. The down-sampling circuit 133 generates one piece of pixel data from four pieces of input pixel data. The method of generating each piece of pixel data is shown in FIG. 23.

The up-sampling circuit 135 basically performs a process opposite to the process performed by the down-sampling circuit 133. That is, the up-sampling circuit 135 performs an interpolation filter process. Practically, the up-sampling circuit 135 generates 16 x 16 pixel image data from 8 x 8 pixel image data.

Thus, the encoder shown in FIG. 21 performs the down-sampling process on the image data in each of the first through the (N-1)th frames so that the spatial resolution of the image can be lowered, when the control signal shown in FIG. 22A is used. Thus, the amount of information about the data to be transmitted is reduced. Since the number of pixels is decreased to 1/4 in the above described embodiment, the amount

of information about the data to be transmitted is reduced approximately to 1/4.

Furthermore, when the control signal shown in FIG. 22B is used, the encoder performs not only the
5 down-sampling process but frequency limitation of a DCT coefficient on the image data in each of the first through the (N-1)th frames. Thus, the amount of information about the data to be transmitted is furthermore decreased in these frames.

10 The decoder for decoding data coded by the encoder shown in FIG. 21 is realized by, for example, providing the up-sampling circuit 135 at the stage after the IDCT (inverse orthogonal transform unit) 603 in the decoder shown in FIG. 17.

15 The configuration in the above described embodiment is designed to solve the problem that a good image cannot be obtained in a short time after an error occurs in the first frame of moving picture. However, the similar problem can occur after a scene
20 is switched into another scene in the moving picture. Described below is the moving picture coding system capable of obtaining a good image within a short time after an error occurs immediately after a scene is switched into another scene in the moving picture.

25 Moving picture normally contains a plurality of

scenes. In each scene, images are smoothly changed continuously. However, when a scene is switched into another scene, the image changes discontinuously. For example, in the example shown in FIG. 24, a scene is
5 switched into another scene between the n -th frame and the $(n+1)$ th frame.

Here, when a transmission error, etc. occurs in a frame, the moving picture decoder conceals the error using the image in the frame immediately before the
10 current frame as described above by referring to FIG. 9 or 10. However, when an error occurs in a frame immediately after a moving picture scene is switched into another scene, the error cannot be concealed using the image in the previous frame. For example,
15 when an error occurs in the $(n+1)$ th frame shown in FIG. 24, the image in the $(n+1)$ th frame is outstandingly deteriorated if the error is concealed using the image in the previous frame (the n -th frame).

20 FIG. 25 is a block diagram of the encoder for solving the above described problem. An encoder 400 can be realized by providing a correlation measurement unit 401 for the encoder shown in FIG. 5.

25 The correlation measurement unit 401 detects a discontinuous point in moving picture by checking the

correlation between the image in the current frame and the image in the frame immediately before the current frame. That is, the correlation measurement unit 401 determines whether or not a scene of moving picture
5 has been switched into another scene. Here, the image in the target frame is image data to be input to the encoder 400. On the other hand, the image in the frame immediately before the target frame is extracted from the decoded image storage unit 506. When the
10 correlation value between the images of the two frames is smaller than a predetermined value, then the correlation measurement unit 401 assumes that a scene has been switched into another scene in the moving picture, and provides a reset signal for the frame
15 number count unit 101.

The frame number count unit 101 comprises a counter for counting the number of frames to be input to the encoder 400. When a reset signal is received from the correlation measurement unit 401, the counter
20 is reset, and the count value becomes 0. When the count value of the counter becomes 0, the frame number count unit 101 recognizes that the current frame is the first frame. Therefore, when a reset signal is received from the correlation measurement unit 401,
25 the frame number count unit 101 performs an operation

similar to the operation performed when the first frame is input to the encoder 100 in Fig. 5. That is, when a reset signal is received from the correlation measurement unit 401, the frame number count unit 101 controls the selection unit 102, the information amount reduction unit 103, and the information amount adjustment unit 104 as in the case where the first frame is input.

The operation of the encoder 100 shown in FIG. 5 is described above. That is, the intra-frame coding process is forcibly performed on the N consecutive frames containing the first frame, and the amount of information about the data to be transmitted is reduced. Then, on the subsequent frames, the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process is adaptively selected and performed.

Therefore, when a scene in moving picture is switched into another scene in the encoder 400, the intra-frame coding process is forcibly performed on N consecutive frames containing the frame immediately after the frame in which the scene has been switched, and the amount of information about the data to be transmitted is reduced. Then, on the subsequent frames, the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process is adaptively selected and

performed.

Thus, in the encoder 400, the intra-frame coding process is forcibly performed on a plurality of frames containing a frame in which a scene of moving picture
5 has been switched into another scene. Therefore, at least the frame after the frame in which a scene of moving picture has been switched into another scene is coded in the intra-frame coding process. Accordingly, if an error occurs in the frame
10 immediately after the frame in which a scene of moving picture has been switched into another scene, the influence of the error is not propagated to the next frame. That is, the deterioration of the quality of an image caused by the error is not propagated to the
15 subsequent frames, thereby obtaining a good image within a short time.

FIG. 26 shows a practical embodiment of the encoder 400 shown in FIG. 25. The encoder is based on the configuration shown in FIG. 11. The
20 correlation measurement unit 401 shown in FIG. 25 is realized by an inter-frame correlation calculator 411 and a comparator 412.

The inter-frame correlation calculator 411 checks the correlation between an image in a frame and an
25 image in the previous frame. Practically, for

example, the corresponding pixels in the two images are compared with each other pixel by pixel, and the number of matched pixels is counted to check the correlation. The inter-frame correlation calculator
5 411 can check the correlation in a frame unit or in a block unit.

The comparator 412 compares a predetermined threshold with an output of the inter-frame correlation calculator 411. When the value (number
10 of matched pixels) counted by the inter-frame correlation calculator 411 is smaller than the threshold, the comparator 412 assumes that a scene in the moving picture has been switched into another scene, and outputs a reset signal. On the other hand,
15 when the value counted by the inter-frame correlation calculator 411 is larger than the threshold, the comparator 412 assumes that the scene has not been switched into another scene, and does not issue a reset signal.

20 When the inter-frame correlation calculator 411 checks the correlation for each block, the comparator 412 compares the output of the inter-frame correlation calculator 411 with the threshold for each block. In this case, the comparator 412 outputs a reset signal
25 when, for example, the value counted by the inter-

frame correlation calculator 411 is smaller than the threshold for more than n blocks.

As described above, when the encoder 400 is provided with the correlation measurement unit 401 (the inter-frame correlation calculator 411, the comparator 412), the corresponding function can be provided in the decoder. That is, as shown in FIG. 27, a decoder 450 can be provided with a correlation measurement unit 451 so that a reset signal for resetting the frame number counter 212 can be generated when a scene is switched into another scene in moving picture. In this case, the correlation measurement unit 451 checks the correlation between the image data output from the decoded image generation unit 604 and the image data stored in the frame memory 216, and generates a reset signal when the correlation value is lower than a predetermined value.

When the reset signal is generated, the control signal generation circuit 211 provides a signal for selecting an output of the concealment image generator 214 for the switch 213. Therefore, if an error occurs in a block in the frame immediately after the frame in which a scene of moving picture has been switched into another scene, then the error concealment unit

610 conceals the error using the image in another block in that frame. It is assumed that the image obtained in the above described error concealing process looks more natural than the image obtained by
5 concealing the error using the image obtained before switching a scene.

In the embodiment described by referring to FIGS. 5 through 27, the amount of information about data to be transmitted is reduced by lowering the spatial
10 resolution of an image. However, the present invention is not limited to this method, but the amount of information can be reduced in other methods. For example, the quantizing step in the quantizing process can be changed. That is, for example, in the
15 system for assigning 8 bits to each pixel in a normal operation, only 4 bits can be assigned to each pixel when the communications start.

In the above described embodiment, the amount of information about data to be transmitted in a
20 plurality of consecutive frames containing the first frame is reduced, but the present invention is not limited to this method. For example, since the intra-frame coding process is performed on the image data in the first frame in the conventional encoder, the
25 amount of information does not increase as compared

with the conventional system even without reducing the amount of information to be transmitted for the first frame, thereby causing no further transmission delay.

Furthermore, it is not necessary to reduce the
5 amount of information about data to be transmitted for all frames in which the intra-frame coding process is forcibly performed. That is, among the frames in which the intra-frame coding process is forcibly performed, the amount of information can be reduced
10 for the necessary number of frames to avoid the transmission delay. In other words, the present invention is applied to a method of reducing the amount of information in one or more frames in a plurality of frames among which the intra-frame coding
15 process is forcibly performed when the communications start.

The above described configuration can be easily realized by changing the control signal 2 in the encoder shown in FIG. 11 or 21.

20 Furthermore, the above described embodiment is based on the system for transmitting image data, but the present invention is not limited to this configuration, but can be applied, for example, to a device for storing image data.

25 According to the present invention, although a

transmission error has occurred immediately after a scene has been switched into another scene in moving picture or at the start of communicating moving picture data, a good and natural image can be regenerated in a short time. The effect is outstanding in an environment, such as a radio communications system, in which a transmission error frequently occurs.

What is claimed is:

1. A moving picture encoder, which divides an image
in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of
5 blocks and performs an encoding process on each block,
comprising:
a coding unit performing an intra-frame coding
process or an inter-frame coding process on given
data; and
10 an information amount reduction unit reducing an
amount of information about given data, wherein
for a plurality of consecutive frames containing
a first frame, said coding unit performs the intra-
frame coding process on each block, and said
15 information amount reduction unit reduces an amount
of information about data coded by said coding unit;
and
for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames,
said coding unit adaptively performs the intra-frame
20 coding process or the inter-frame coding process on
each block.
2. A moving picture encoder, which divides an image
in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of
25 blocks and performs an encoding process on each block,

comprising:

a coding unit performing an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on given data;

5 an information amount reduction unit reducing an amount of information about given data; and

a detection unit detecting a discontinuous point in input moving picture, wherein

for a plurality of consecutive frames containing
10 a frame immediately after said detection unit detects the discontinuous point, said coding unit performs the intra-frame coding process on each block, and said information amount reduction unit reduces an amount of information about data coded by said coding unit;
15 and

for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames, said coding unit adaptively performs the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process on each block.

20

3. The encoder according to claim 1, wherein

said information amount reduction unit reduces the amount of information in each block by lowering spatial resolution of an image in the plurality of
25 frames.

4. The encoder according to claim 1, further comprising

an information amount adjustment unit stepwise increasing an amount of information in each block for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames from a state in which said information amount reduction unit has reduced the amount of information.

5. The encoder according to claim 4, wherein

said information amount adjustment unit stepwise raises the spatial resolution of an image in frames subsequent to the plurality of frames.

6. The encoder according to claim 1, further comprising

a transform unit orthogonally transforming coded data obtained by said coding unit, wherein

said information amount reduction unit outputs only data of a direct current element among data of frequency elements generated by said transform unit.

7. The encoder according to claim 6, wherein

said information amount adjustment unit stepwise extends a range of a frequency of data of an AC element to be selected and outputted among data of

frequency elements generated by said transform unit for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames.

8. The encoder according to claim 1, wherein
5 said information amount reduction unit down-samples image data for the plurality of frames.

9. The encoder according to claim 1, further comprising
10 a transform unit orthogonally transforming coded data obtained by said coding unit, wherein
 said information amount reduction unit down-samples image data, and outputs only data of a direct current element among data of frequency elements
15 generated by said transform unit.

~~10.~~ A moving picture encoder, which divides an image
in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks and performs an encoding process on each block,
20 comprising:
 a coding unit performing an intra-frame coding process on input data when a first signal is received, and adaptively performing an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on input data
25 when a second signal is received;

an information amount reduction unit reducing an amount of information about data coded by said coding unit when a third signal is received; and

5 a controller generating the first and the third signals for a plurality of consecutive frames containing a first frame, and generating the second signal for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames.

10 ~~11.~~ A moving picture encoder, which encodes image data in each frame of moving picture, comprising:

a coding unit performing an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on given data; and

15 an information amount reduction unit reducing an amount of information about given data, wherein

for a plurality of consecutive frames containing a first frame, said coding unit performs the intra-frame coding process, and said information amount reduction unit reduces an amount of information about data coded by said coding unit; and

20 for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames, said coding unit adaptively performs the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process.

process on input data when a first signal is received,
and adaptively performing an intra-frame coding
process or an inter-frame coding process on input data
when a second signal is received;

5 an information amount reduction unit reducing an
amount of information about data coded by said coding
unit when a third signal is received;

 a detection unit detecting a discontinuous point
in input moving picture; and

10 a controller generating the first and the third
signals for a plurality of consecutive frames
containing a frame immediately after said detection
unit detects a discontinuous point, and generating the
second signal for frames subsequent to the plurality
15 of frames.

~~14.~~ A moving picture encoder, which encodes image
data in each frame of moving picture, comprising:

20 a coding unit performing an intra-frame coding
process or an inter-frame coding process on given
data;

 an information amount reduction unit reducing an
amount of information about given data; and

25 a detection unit detecting a discontinuous point
in input moving picture, wherein

for a plurality of consecutive frames containing a frame immediately after said detection unit detects the discontinuous point, said coding unit performs the intra-frame coding process, and said information amount reduction unit reduces an amount of information about data coded by said coding unit; and

for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames, said coding unit adaptively performs the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process.

15. A moving picture encoder, which divides an image in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks and performs an encoding process on each block, comprising:

a coding unit performing an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on given data;

an information amount reduction unit reducing an amount of information about given data;

a detection unit detecting a discontinuous point in input moving picture; and

a controller generating a signal for performing by said coding unit an intra-frame coding process on a plurality of consecutive frames containing a frame immediately after said detection unit detects a

discontinuous point, generating a signal for reducing an amount of information in one or more frames among the plurality of frames by said information amount reduction unit, and generating a signal for adaptively performing by said coding unit an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on frames subsequent to the plurality of frames.

16. A moving picture decoder, which decodes data coded by an encoder, wherein

said encoder divides an image in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks, performs an intra-frame coding process for each block on a plurality of consecutive frames containing a first frame, and adaptively performs an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process for each block on frames subsequent to the plurality of frames; and

said moving picture decoder comprises:

an error detection unit detecting a transmission error for each block or for a plurality of blocks; and

a concealment unit concealing an error, when the error is detected in a first frame by said error detection unit, using an image in another block in the

first frame, and concealing an error, when the error is detected in a subsequent frame, using an image in a frame immediately before a frame in which the error has been detected.

5

~~17.~~ A moving picture decoder, which decodes data coded by an encoder, wherein

5
10 said encoder divides an image in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks, performs an intra-frame coding process for each block on N consecutive frames containing a first frame, and adaptively performs an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process for each block on frames subsequent to the N frames; and

15 said moving picture decoder comprises:

an error detection unit detecting a transmission error for each block or for a plurality of blocks; and

20 a concealment unit concealing an error, when the error is detected in any of M frames containing a first frame by said error detection unit, using an image in another block in the frame in which the error has been detected, and concealing an error, when the error is detected in a subsequent frame, using an
25 image in a frame immediately before the frame in which

the error has been detected (N and M are natural numbers, and $N > M$).

18. A moving picture decoder, which decodes data
5 coded by an encoder, wherein

said encoder divides an image in each frame of
moving picture into a plurality of blocks, performs
an intra-frame coding process for each block on a
plurality of consecutive frames containing a frame
10 immediately after a discontinuous point is detected
in input moving picture, and adaptively performs an
intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding
process for each block on frames subsequent to the
plurality of frames; and

15 said moving picture decoder comprises:

a first detection unit detecting a
transmission error for each block or for a plurality
of blocks;

a second detection unit detecting a
20 discontinuous point in input moving picture; and

a concealment unit concealing an error, when
said first detection unit detects the error in a frame
immediately after said second detection unit detects
a discontinuous point, using an image in another block
25 in the frame in which the error has been detected, and

concealing an error, when the error has been detected in the subsequent frames, using an image in a frame immediately before the frame in which the error has been detected.

5

19. A moving picture transmission system, in which an encoder divides an image in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks and performs a coding process for each block, and a decoder decodes the coded data, wherein

10

said encoder comprises:

a coding unit performing an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on given data; and

15

an information amount reduction unit reducing an amount of information about given data, wherein

for a plurality of consecutive frames containing a first frame, said coding unit performs the intra-frame coding process on each block, and said information amount reduction unit reduces an amount of information about data coded by said coding unit; and for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames, said coding unit adaptively performs the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process on

20
25

each block,

said decoder comprises:

an error detection unit detecting a transmission error for each block or for a plurality of blocks; and

a concealment unit concealing an error, when the error is detected in a first frame by said error detection unit, using an image in another block in the first frame, and concealing an error, when the error is detected in a subsequent frame, using an image in a frame immediately before a frame in which the error has been detected.

20. A moving picture coding method of dividing an image in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks and performing an encoding process on each block, comprising:

performing an intra-frame coding process on each block for a plurality of consecutive frames containing a first frame;

reducing an amount of information about the encoded data for the plurality of frames; and

adaptively performing the intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on each block for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames.

21. A moving picture coding method of dividing an image in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks and performing an encoding process on each block, comprising:

detecting a discontinuous point in input moving picture;

performing an intra-frame coding process on each block for a plurality of consecutive frames containing a frame immediately after the discontinuous point is detected;

reducing an amount of information about the encoded data for the plurality of frames; and

adaptively performing the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process on each block for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames.

22. A moving picture coding/decoding method of dividing an image in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks, performing an encoding process on each block, and decoding the coded data, comprising:

performing an intra-frame coding process on each block for a plurality of consecutive frames containing

a first frame;

reducing an amount of information about the encoded data for the plurality of frames;

5 adaptively performing the intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on each block for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames;

concealing an error, when the error is detected in the first frame, using an image in another block in the first frame; and

10 concealing an error, when the error is detected in subsequent frames, using an image in a frame immediately before the frame in which the error has been detected.

15 ~~23.~~ A moving picture coding/decoding method of dividing an image in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks, performing an encoding process on each block, and decoding the coded data, comprising:

20 detecting a discontinuous point in input moving picture;

performing an intra-frame coding process on each block for a plurality of consecutive frames containing a frame immediately after the discontinuous point is
25 detected;

reducing an amount of information about the encoded data for the plurality of frames;

adaptively performing the intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on each block
 5 for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames;

generating moving picture by decoding the coded data;

concealing an error, when the error is detected in a frame immediately after the discontinuous point
 10 is detected, using an image in another block in the frame in which the error has been detected; and

concealing an error, when the error is detected in subsequent frames, using an image in a frame immediately before the frame in which the error has
 15 been detected.

24. A moving picture encoder, which divides an image in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks and performs an encoding process on each block,
 20 comprising:

coding means for performing an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on given data; and

information amount reduction means for reducing
 25 an amount of information about given data, wherein

for a plurality of consecutive frames containing a first frame, said coding means performs the intra-frame coding process on each block, and said information amount reduction means reduces an amount of information about data coded by said coding means; and

for frames subsequent to the plurality of frames, said coding means adaptively performs the intra-frame coding process or the inter-frame coding process on each block.

25. A moving picture encoder, which divides an image in each frame of moving picture into a plurality of blocks and performs an encoding process on each block, comprising:

coding means for performing an intra-frame coding process or an inter-frame coding process on given data;

information amount reduction means for reducing an amount of information about given data; and

detection means for detecting a discontinuous point in input moving picture, wherein

for a plurality of consecutive frames containing a frame immediately after said detection means detects the discontinuous point, said coding means performs

Abstract of the Disclosure

A selection unit selects '0' for the first through the (N-1)th frames, and selects a predicted image for the subsequent frames. Thus, an intra-frame coding process is performed on the first through the (N-1)th frames, and an adaptive coding process is performed on the subsequent frames. An information amount reduction unit reduces the amount of information about data in the first through the (N-1)th frames. An information amount adjustment unit stepwise increases the amount of information reduced by the information amount reduction unit.

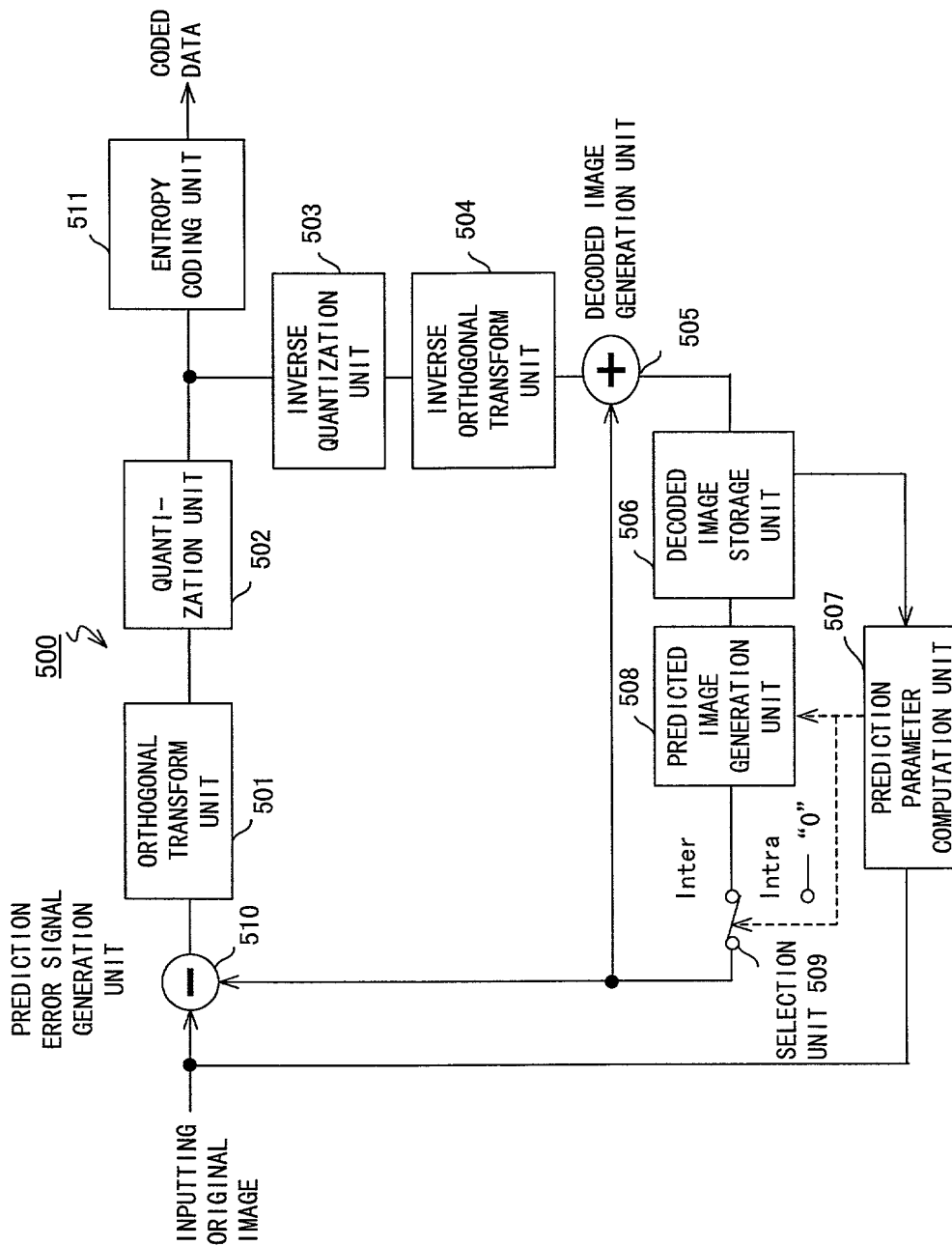


FIG. 1

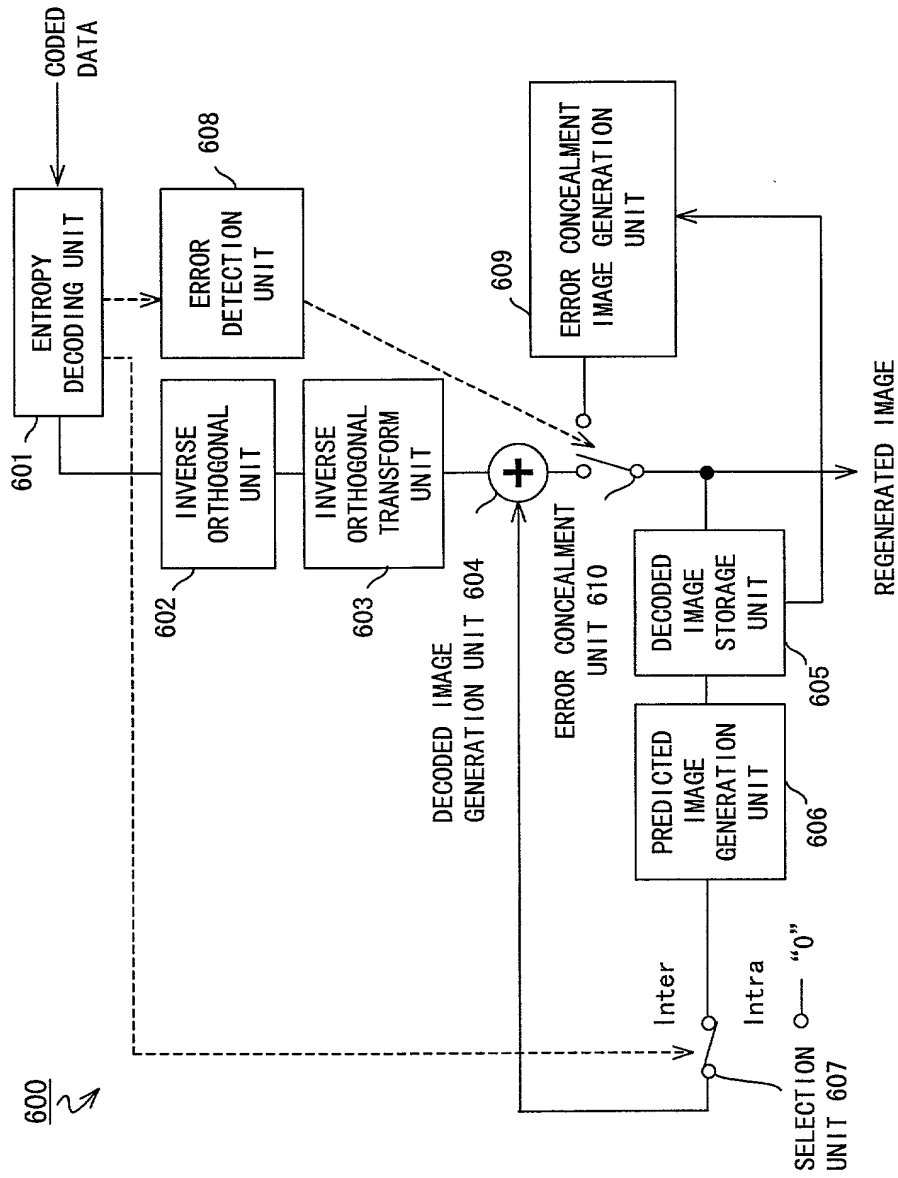


FIG. 2

BLOCK IN WHICH ERROR
HAS OCCURRED

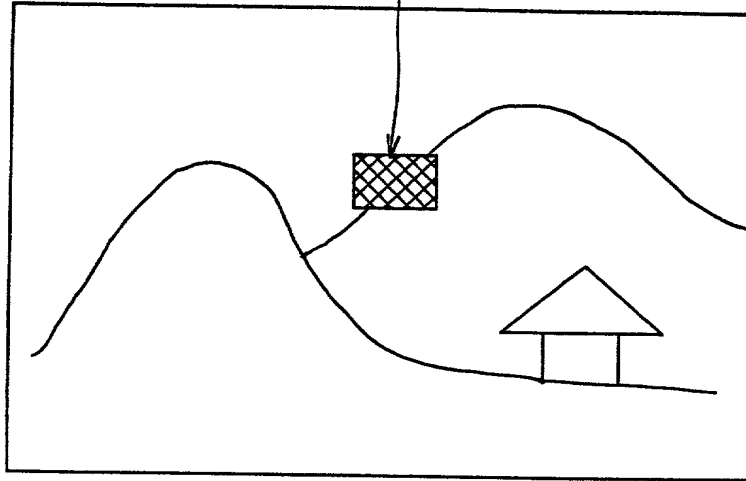


FIG. 3

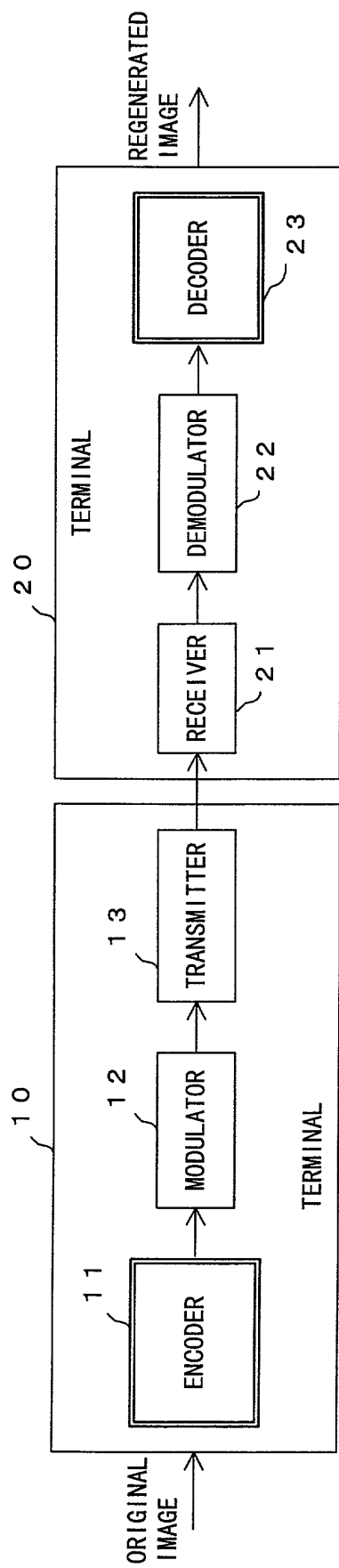


FIG. 4

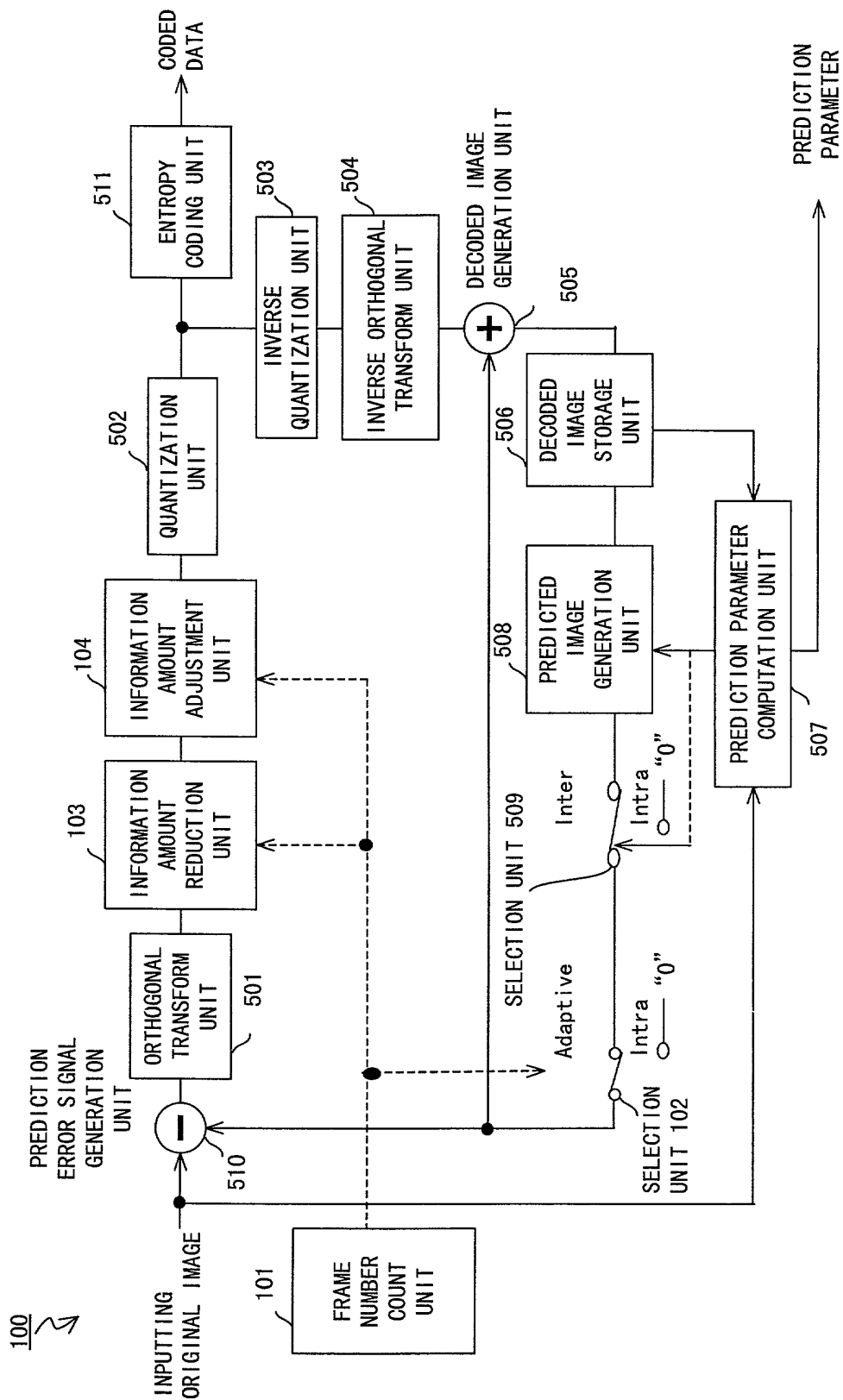


FIG. 5





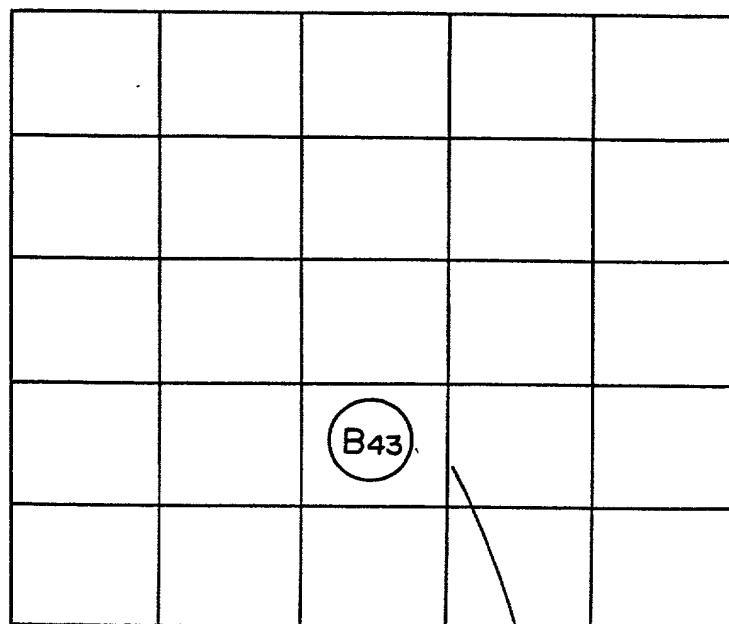
B ₁₁	B ₁₂	B ₁₃	B ₁₄	B ₁₅
B ₂₁	B ₂₂	B ₂₃	B ₂₄	B ₂₅
B ₃₁	B ₃₂			B ₃₅
B ₄₁			B ₄₄	B ₄₅
B ₅₁	B ₅₂	B ₅₃	B ₅₄	B ₅₅

FIG. 8

[illegible]

B43

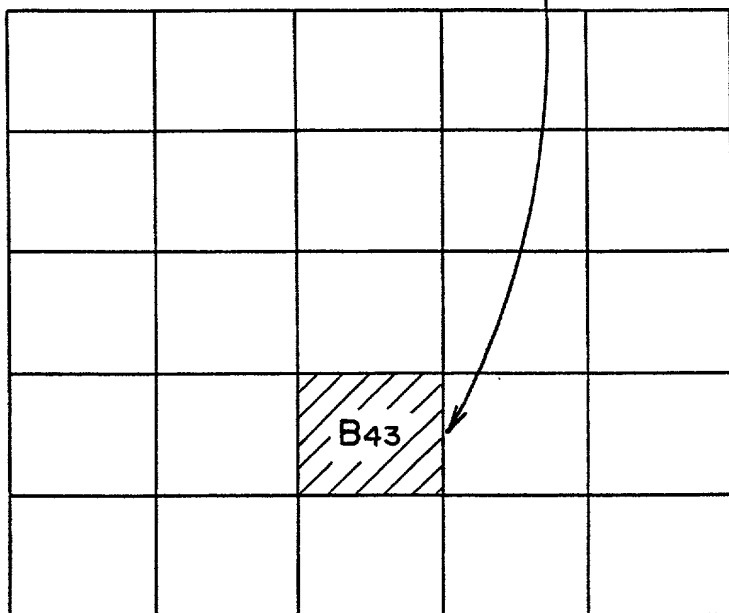


FIG. 9

↓


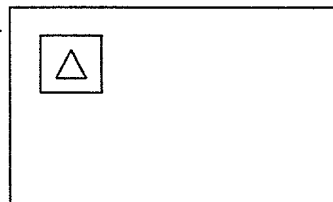


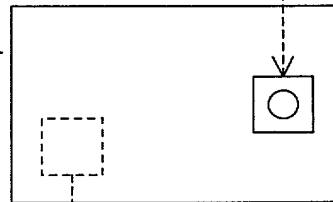
Diagram illustrating a target block (in which error has occurred) with an 'X' mark.




SAME POSITION

A diagram showing a rectangular box labeled "TARGET BLOCK" with an arrow pointing to a square containing an "X".

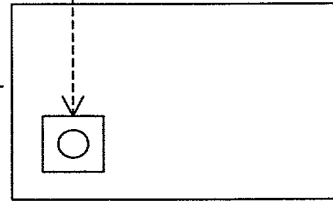
ING →



TARGET BLOCK

A diagram showing a square box with an 'X' inside. An arrow points from the text 'TARGET BLOCK' to the box.

ING_



•

FIG. 10

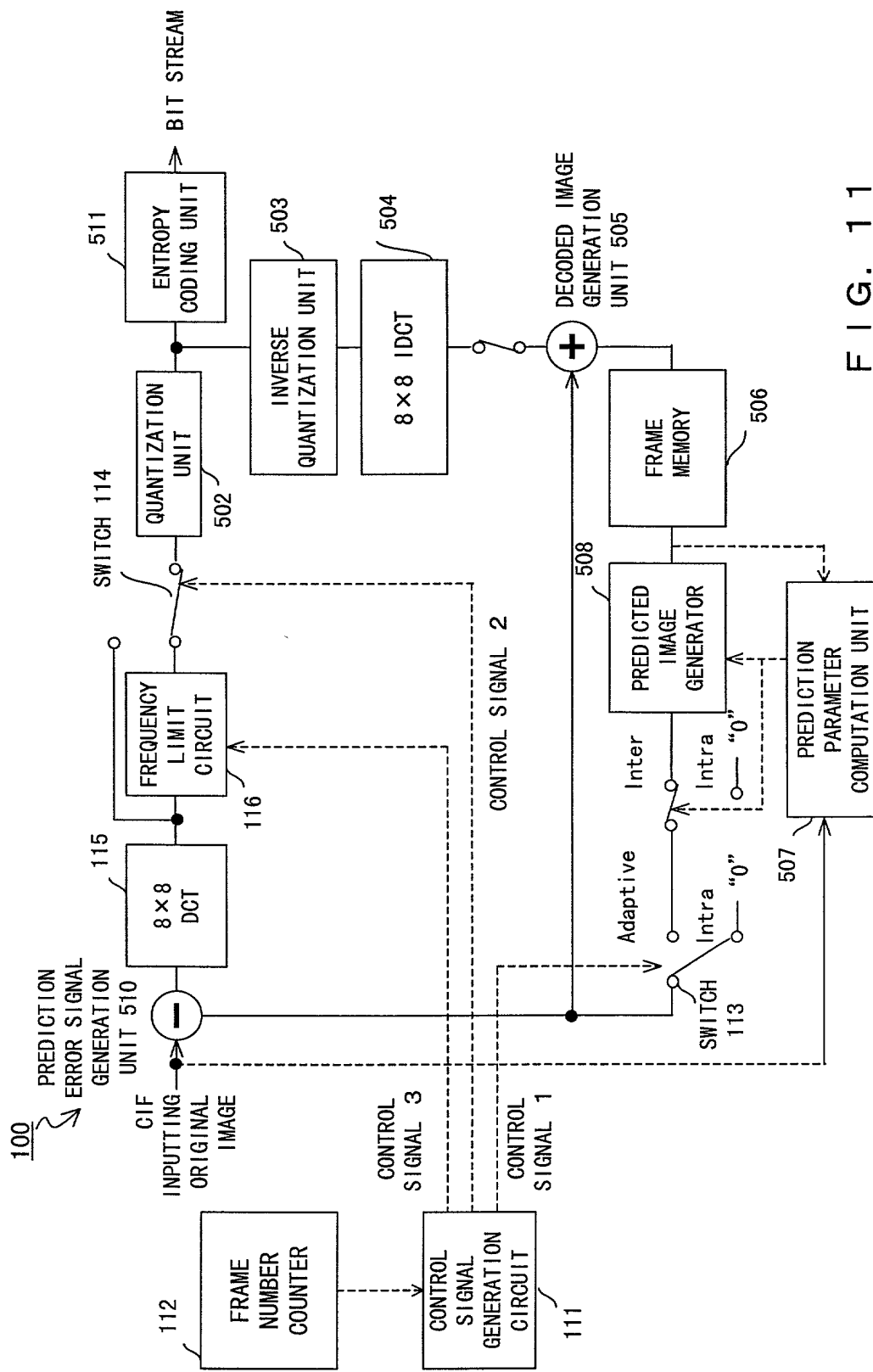


FIG. 11

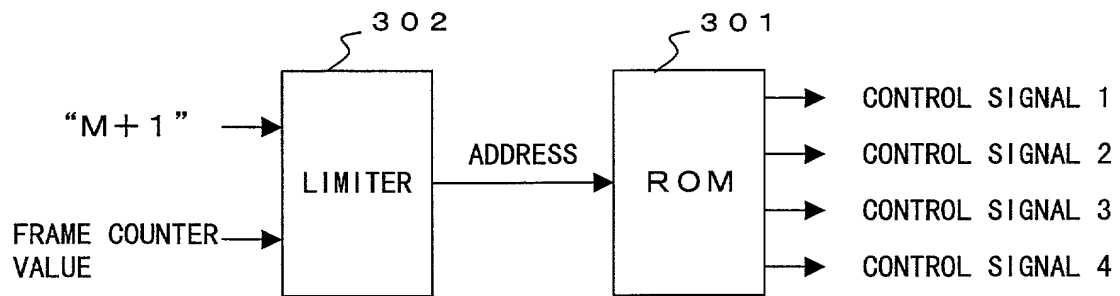


FIG. 13

COEFFICIENT A

FREQUENCY (HORIZONTAL DIRECTION)

FREQUENCY (VERTICAL DIRECTION)

FIG. 14

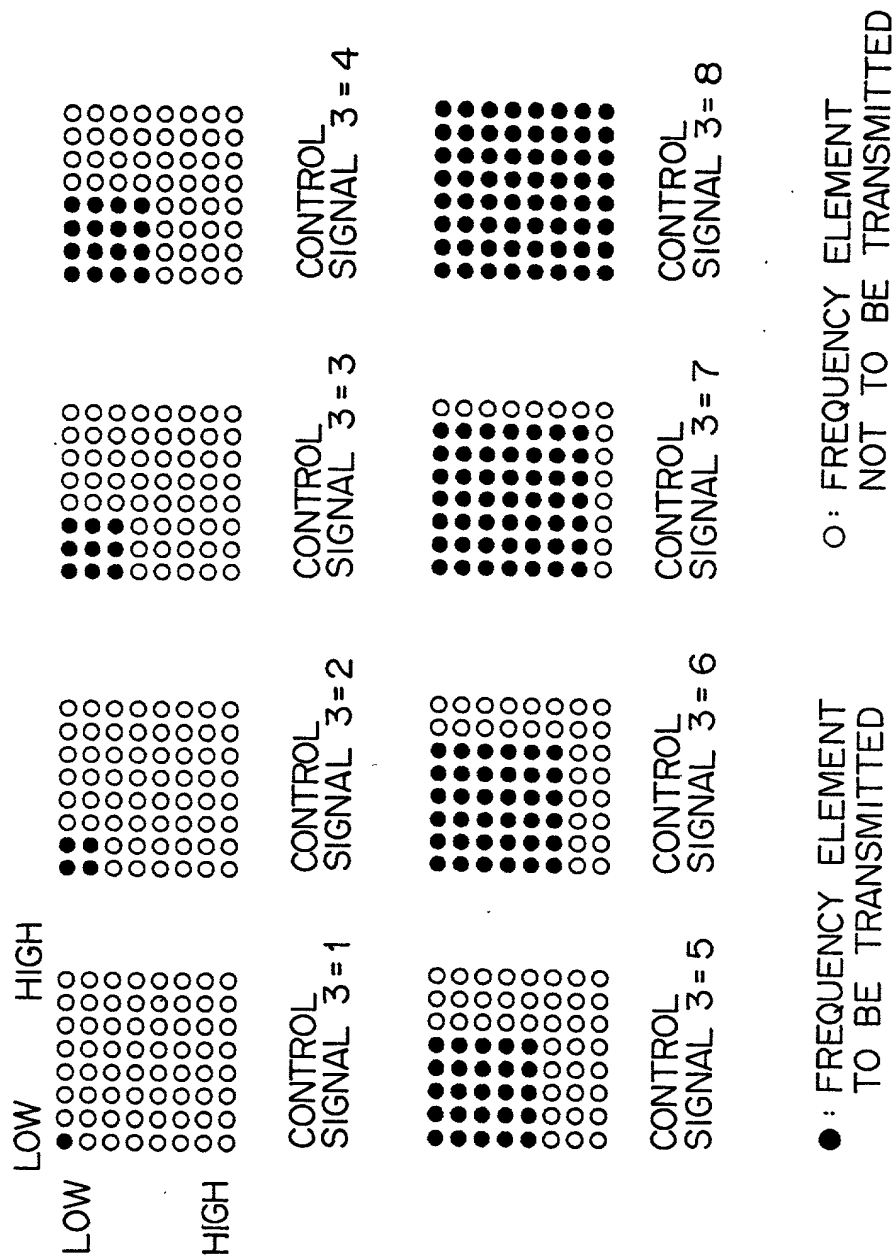
[illegible]

FIG. 15

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of the DCT coefficient data input section. It shows a multiplexer 311 receiving 'DCT COEFFICIENT DATA' and a '0' input. A 'DATA INPUT CLOCK' is input to a 'COUNTER', which outputs to a 'ROM' (312). 'CONTROL SIGNAL 3' is also input to the 'ROM'. The 'ROM' outputs to the multiplexer 311.

Year	Age	Sex	Location	Species	Count	Notes
1980	10	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
1981	11	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
1982	12	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
1983	13	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
1984	14	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
1985	15	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
1986	16	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
1987	17	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
1988	18	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
1989	19	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
1990	20	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
1991	21	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
1992	22	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
1993	23	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
1994	24	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
1995	25	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
1996	26	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
1997	27	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
1998	28	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
1999	29	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	30	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
2001	31	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2002	32	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
2003	33	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2004	34	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
2005	35	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2006	36	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
2007	37	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2008	38	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
2009	39	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2010	40	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
2011	41	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2012	42	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
2013	43	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2014	44	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
2015	45	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2016	46	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
2017	47	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2018	48	M	1000	1000	1000	1000
2019	49	F	1000	1000	1000	1000
2020	50	M	1000	1000	1000	1000

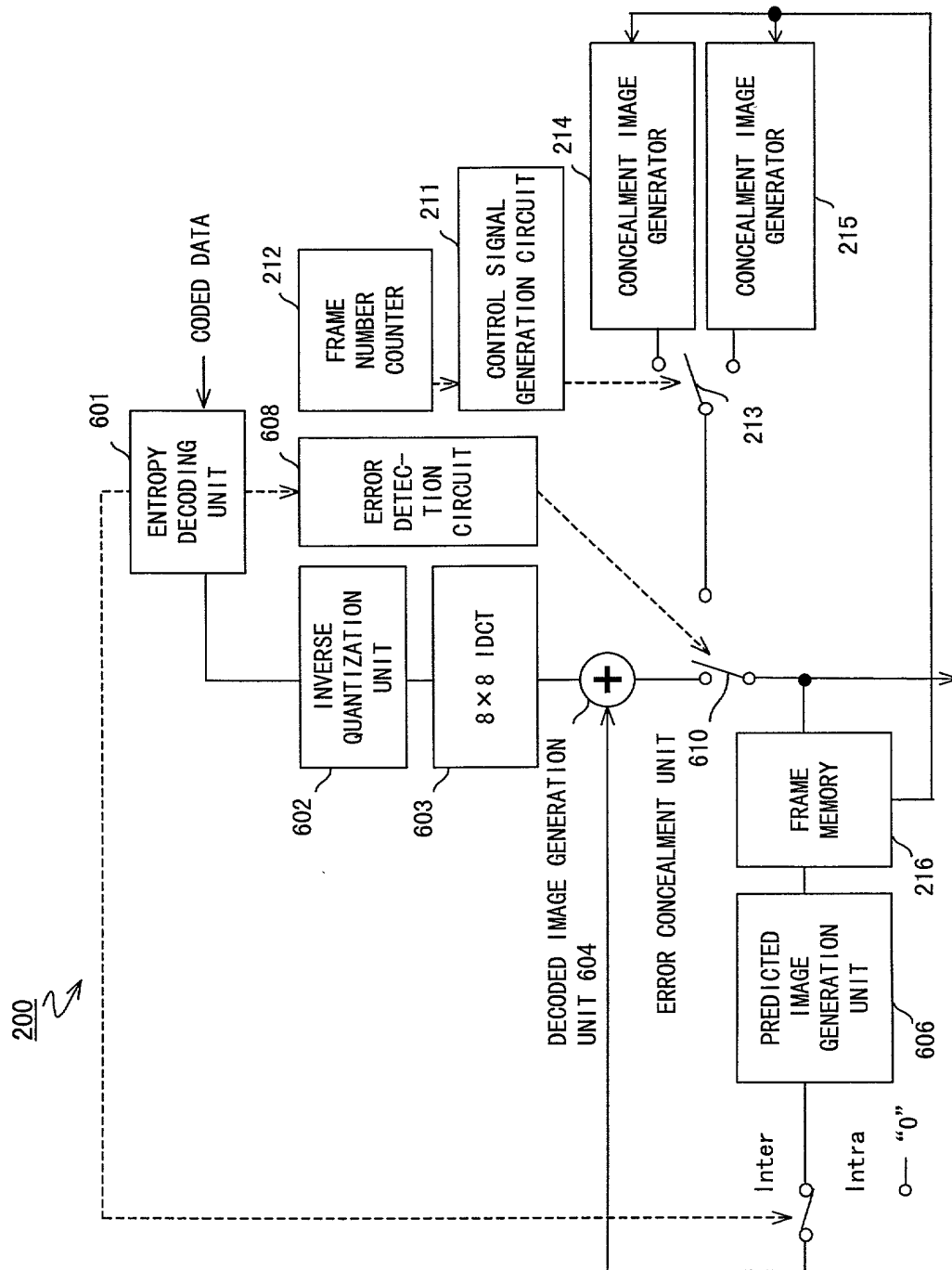


FIG. 17

FRAME COUNTER VALUE	1	VALUE OTHER THAN 1
CONTROL SIGNAL	GENERATION OF CONCEALMENT IMAGE FROM CURRENT IMAGE	GENERATION OF CONCEALMENT IMAGE FROM PREVIOUS IMAGE

FIG. 18

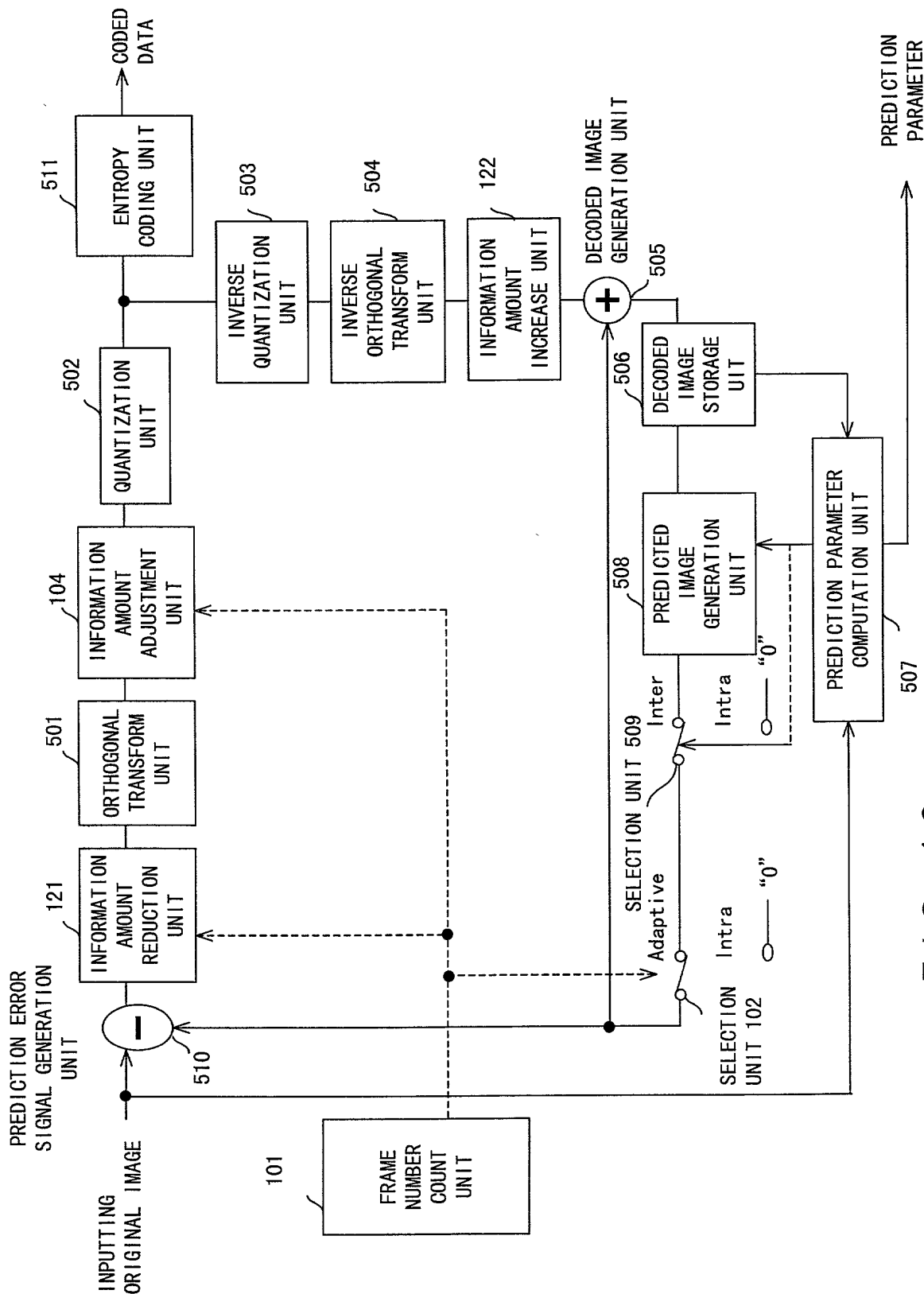


FIG. 19

Diagram illustrating the proposed 2D CNN architecture, showing four stages of feature map generation (A, B, C, D) based on input pixel data.

Stage A: Input pixels a, b, c, d are combined to form output pixel A . The formula is $A = (a + b + e + f + 2) / 4$.

Stage B: Input pixels e, f, g, h are combined to form output pixel B . The formula is $B = (c + d + g + h + 2) / 4$.

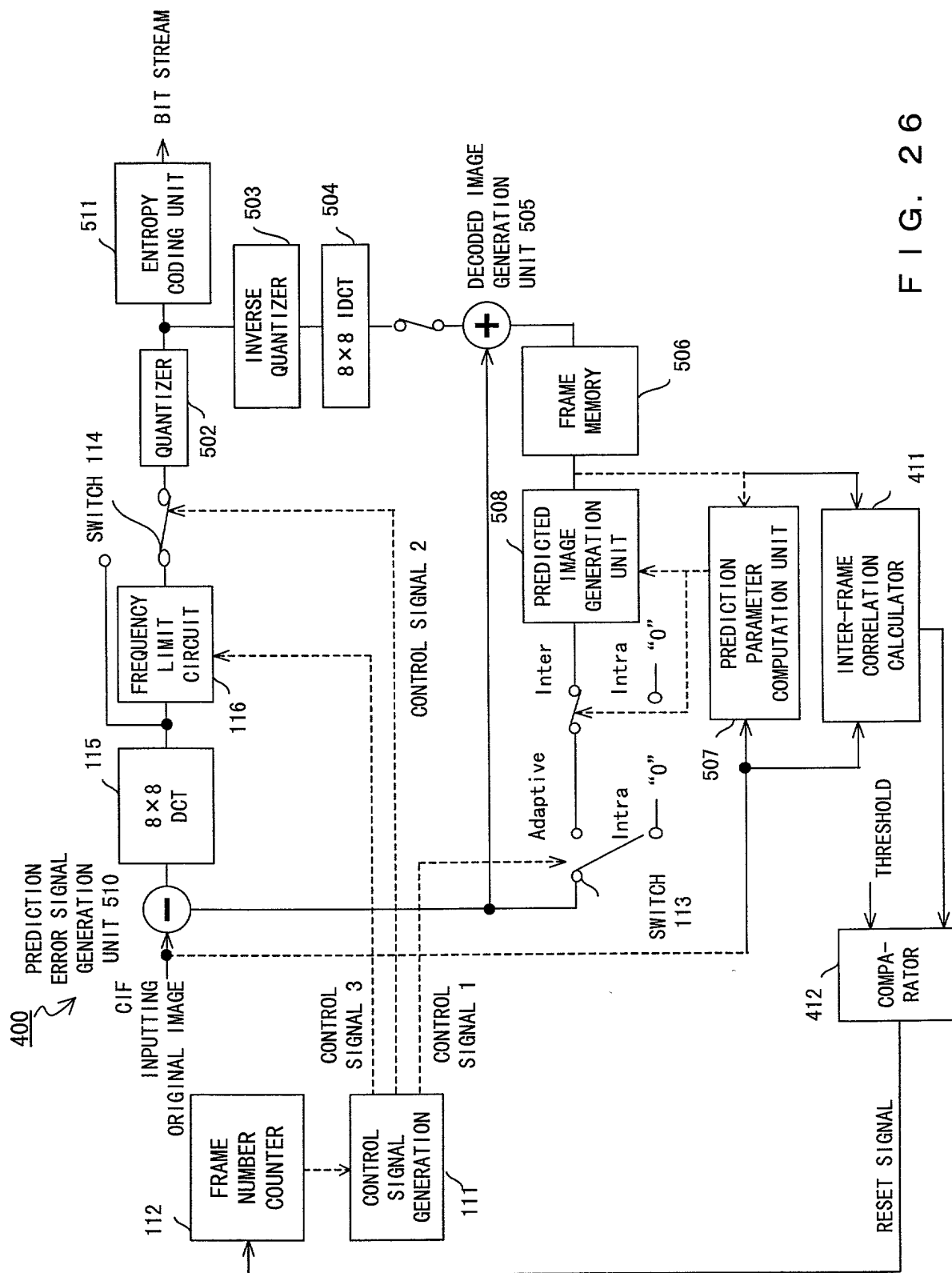
Stage C: Input pixels i, j, k, l are combined to form output pixel C . The formula is $C = (i + j + m + n + 2) / 4$.

Stage D: Input pixels m, n, o, p are combined to form output pixel D . The formula is $D = (k + l + o + p + 2) / 4$.

Legend:

- : INPUT PIXEL DATA
- : OUTPUT PIXEL DATA

FIG. 24

[illegible]

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

特許出願宣言書及び委任状

Japanese Language Declaration

日本語宣言書

下の氏名の発明者として、私は以下の通り宣言します。

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

私の住所、私書箱、国籍は下記の私の氏名の後に記載された通りです。

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

下記の名称の発明に関して請求範囲に記載され、特許出願している発明内容について、私が最初かつ唯一の発明者（下記の氏名が一つの場合）もしくは最初かつ共同発明者であると（下記の名称が複数の場合）信じています。

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

ENCODER AND DECODER FOR

MOVING PICTURE

上記発明の明細書（下記の欄でx印がついていない場合は、本書に添付）は、

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☐ 月 日に提出され、米国出願番号または特許協定条約
国際出願番号を _____ とし、
(該当する場合) _____ に訂正されました。

☐ was filed on _____
as United States Application Number or
PCT International Application Number
_____ and was amended on
_____ (if applicable).

私は、特許請求範囲を含む上記訂正後の明細書を検討し、
内容を理解していることをここに表明します。

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of
the above identified specification, including the claims, as
amended by any amendment referred to above.

私は、連邦規則法典第37編第1条56項に定義されると
おり、特許資格の有無について重要な情報を開示する義務が
あることを認めます。

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to
patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations,
Section 1.56.

Page 1 of 24

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 0.4 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual user. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, DC 20231.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Japanese Language Declaration (日本語宣言書)

私は、米国法典第35編119条(a)-(d)項又は365条(b)項に基づき下記の、米国外の国の少なくとも一ヶ国を指定している特許協力条約365(a)項に基づき国際出願、又は外国での特許出願もしくは発明者証の出願についての外国優先権をここに主張するとともに、優先権を主張している。本出願の前に出願された特許または発明者証の外国出願を以下に、枠内をマークすることで、示しています。

Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国での先行出願

11-123863	Japan
(Number)	(Country)
(番号)	(国名)
2000-97214	Japan
(Number)	(Country)
(番号)	(国名)

I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 (a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Priority Not Claimed

優先権主張なし

30th/April/1999

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(出願年月日)

31st/March/2000

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(出願年月日)

私、第35編米国法典119条(e)項に基づいて下記の米国外特許出願規定に記載された権利をここに主張いたします。

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

私は、下記の米国法典第35編120条に基づいて下記の米国外特許出願に記載された権利、又は米国外を指定している特許協力条約365条(c)に基づき権利をここに主張します。また、本出願の各請求範囲の内容が米国法典第35編112条第1項又は特許協力条約で規定された方法で先行する米国外特許出願に開示されていない限り、その先行米国外出願書提出日以降で本出願書の日本国内または特許協力条約国際提出日までの期間中に入子された、連邦規則法典第37編1条56項で定義された特許資格の有無に関する重要な情報について開示義務があることを認識しています。

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

私は、私自身の知識に基づいて本宣言書中で私が行なう表明が真実であり、かつ私の入手した情報と私の信じているところに基づき表明が全て真実であると信じていること、さらに故意になされた虚偽の表明及びそれと同等の行為は米国法典第18編第1001条に基づき、罰金または拘禁、もしくはその両方により処罰されること、そしてそのような故意による虚偽の表明を行なえば、出願した、又は既に許可された特許の有効性が失われることを認識し、よってここに上記のごとく宣誓を致します。

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of application.

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Japanese Language Declaration (日本語宣言書)

委任状: 私は下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の
手続を米特許商標局に対して遂行する弁理士または代理人
として、下記の者を指名いたします。(弁理士、または代理人
の氏名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

James D. Halsey, Jr., 22,729; Harry John Staas, 22,010; David M. Picher, 25,908; John C. Garvey, 28,607; J. Randall Beckers,
30,358; William F. Herbert, 31,024; Richard A. Golthofer, 31,106; Mark J. Henry, 36,162; Gene M. Garner II, 34,172; Michael D.
Stein, 37,240; Paul I. Kravetz, 35,230; Gerald P. Joyce, III, 37,648; Todd E. Mariette, 35,269; Harlan B. Williams, Jr., 34,756;
George N. Stevens, 36,938; Michael C. Sokner, 41,455; Norman L. Ourada, 41,235; Kevin R. Spivak, P-43,148; and William M.
Scherler, 35,348 (agent)

書類送付先

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint
the following attorney(ies) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this
application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark
Office connected therewith (list name and registration number)

Send Correspondence to:

STAAS & HALSEY
700 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20001

直接電話連絡先: (名前及び電話番号)

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)

STAAS & HALSEY
(202) 434-1500

唯一または第一発明者名	Full name of sole or first inventor
Eishi MORIMATSU	
発明者の署名	Inventor's signature
日付	Date
Eishi Morimatsu	Apr. 13, 2000
住所	Residence
Kanagawa, Japan	
国籍	Citizenship
Japan	
私書箱	Post Office Address
c/o FUJITSU LIMITED, 1-1, Kamikodanaka	
4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi,	
Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan	
第二共同発明者	Full name of second joint inventor, if any
Akira NAKAGAWA	
第二共同発明者	Second inventor's signature
日付	Date
Akira Nakagawa	Apr. 13, 2000
住所	Residence
Kanagawa, Japan	
国籍	Citizenship
Japan	
私書箱	Post Office Address
c/o FUJITSU LIMITED, 1-1, Kamikodanaka	
4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi,	
Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan	

(第三以降の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名をす
ること)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent
joint inventors.)

第三共同発明者	Full name of third joint inventor, if any Atsushi ICHIKI		
第三共同発明者	日付	Third inventor's signature <i>Atsushi Ichiki</i>	Date Apr. 13, 2000
住 所	Residence Kanagawa, Japan		
国 籍	Citizenship Japan		
私書箱	Post Office Address c/o FUJITSU LIMITED, 1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan		
第四共同発明者	Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any Takashi ITOH		
第四共同発明者	日付	Fourth inventor's signature <i>伊藤 隆</i>	Date Apr. 13, 2000
住 所	Residence Kanagawa, Japan		
国 籍	Citizenship Japan		
私書箱	Post Office Address c/o FUJITSU LIMITED, 1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan		

第五共同発明者	Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any Taizo ANAN		
第五共同発明者	日付	Fifth inventor's signature <i>Taizo Anan</i>	Date Apr. 13, 2000
住 所	Residence Kanagawa, Japan		
国 籍	Citizenship Japan		
私書箱	Post Office Address c/o FUJITSU LIMITED, 1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan		
第六共同発明者	Full name of sixth joint inventor, if any		
第六共同発明者	日付	Sixth inventor's signature	Date
住 所	Residence		
国 籍	Citizenship		
私書箱	Post Office Address		

(第七以降の共同発明者についても同様に
記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for
seventh and subsequent joint inventors.)